

# Garden Rally Tomorrow for Italian Liberation

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## Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM



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### Rally for a Free Italy!

AN EDITORIAL

OUR boys now fighting on the Italian mainland are facing the same foe as the Italian people. The common enemy of both is Nazi Germany and its agents within Italy, the Badoglio government and all others who want to continue the war against the United Nations.

The Italian people do not want to continue that war. On the contrary, they want to align themselves with the allies against the Nazi oppressor.

The great coalition of the five popular anti-fascist parties in Italy, representing the great bulk of the people, has made that plain. It has demanded that immediate peace be established with the United Nations. It has called for the ousting of the Badoglio government because it continues the alliance with Hitler. It has said that the people of Italy will open the gates of the nation to the liberating armies of the Allies.

The Madison Square Garden rally tomorrow will serve to unite Italian-Americans behind that aim. It will express full support to the nation's Commander-in-Chief and his war program. It should also give wholehearted backing to the anti-fascist front of the Italian people, fighting for the same goal and against the same foe.

Since that foe is Nazi Germany, the Garden rally should urge the immediate invasion of the European continent from the west as the best guarantee for a swift and decisive victory over the Nazis.

More than any other factor, it is the Soviet people who, by their magnificent victories against the Nazi armies, made possible the ousting of Mussolini, the emergence into the open of the Italian anti-fascist front and the success of the Allied invasion. The people at the Garden tomorrow night will doubtless express their gratitude to the Soviet people for their heroic contribution to the destruction of the oppressor.

While the meeting is sponsored by a group of patriotic Italian-Americans from various walks of life, it is clearly an event that will express the aspirations of all Italian-American patriots, irrespective of whether they are in any way represented on the organizing committee. It should receive the support of all such Italian-Americans.

Make tomorrow's Garden meeting a ringing demonstration of the solidarity of the people of America with the oppressed people of Italy!

### Toscanini, Ida Lupino Back Italian Meeting

Arturo Toscanini, conductor, and Ida Lupino, film star, in messages to Representative Vito Marcantonio yesterday congratulated him on the Madison Square Garden meeting of the United Americans of Italian Origin, to be held tomorrow evening, Sept. 9.

"I look with great sympathy on your endeavors and initiative in bringing together all Americans of Italian origin for the purpose of helping the rehabilitation of a new democracy in Italy which will arise from the present struggle," he said. "The Italian people have never willingly submitted to the domination of the fascists. Countless thousands of Italian men and women of all classes suffered imprisonment and exile and even shed their blood in order to resist tyranny under the indifferent eyes of the world.

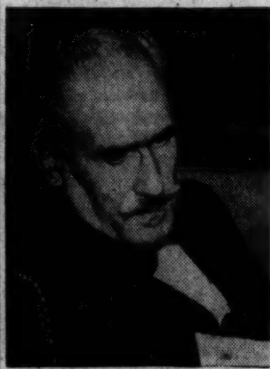
"Their sufferings give us the right to ask that the whole Italian people should not pay for the cruelty of the fascist criminals and of those who aided and abetted them. Your organization, United Americans of Italian Origin, can be of great help to the cause of a new democratic Italy."

Ida Lupino wrote Congressman Marcantonio that she wanted to join the effort of the United Americans of Italian Origin to gain full and enthusiastic support for the program outlined for all nations by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

"Such a program of unconditional surrender and reconstruction," she said, "is the quickest, surest method of securing rehabilitation for Italy and its return to a place among the respected nations of the earth. I am happy to be affiliated with such a cause."

Michael Garramone, executive secretary of the United Americans, announced that the entertainment program for the Garden Rally was now complete and that the following artists would appear: Jimmy Durante, Jimmy Savo, John Garfield, Rosal of the La Scala Opera Company, Licia Corsetti of the International Opera, Nina Cravi, Flora Shannon, Rita Ross, Betty Bruno, Mary Phelan.

The list of speakers to date is as follows: Representative Vito Marcantonio, Joseph Salerno, president of the Massachusetts CIO; Magistrate Nicholas H. Pinto; Assemblyman Hamlet O. Catenaccio; Ardilio Sui, president of Local 88, Cooks Local, AFL; Assemblyman John J. Lamula, Assemblyman Frank Rosetti, State Senator Richard Di Costanzo, Justice Rocco A. Pirelli, City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Assemblyman S. Robert Molinar, and Rocco Franceschini, secretary-treasurer of the Shoe Workers Council, CIO.



ARTURO TOSCANINI



IDA LUPINO

### Aurelio Ruled Off Ballot by Election Board

By a unanimous vote yesterday, the Board of Elections ruled the name of Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio off the ballot in the race for Supreme Court Justice.

Board members also denied a plea by Anthony J. Graziano, lawyer for the absent Magistrate, for more time to file objections to the new Democratic and Republican efforts to substitute other names for Aurelio.

The board's action seemed to indicate that Justice Matthew M. Levy will have the Democratic line on the ballot as well as the ALP, while George Frankenthaler's name will appear as the Republican choice—unless the courts decide otherwise. A court action in Aurelio's behalf is anticipated.

In the event of an adverse court ruling on the board's action, Messrs. Levy and Frankenthaler would remain as independent candidates. Aurelio was reputedly by both parties after his tie to the ex-convict Frank Costello became known. Aurelio was to have his last chance yesterday afternoon to appear before the city's two chief bar associations. Last week he turned down an invitation to appear, which was renewed for yesterday.

Also invited were Michael J. Kennedy, Tammany Hall leader; the Tammany leaders named in charges made by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan and others.

The joint criminal courts committee of the New York City Bar and the New York County Lawyers Association, which is holding the hearings, will decide whether removal charges should be pushed against the magistrate.

The September grand jury which will hear the Costello-Aurelio case to decide whether a crime may have been committed, was sworn in yesterday at General Sessions.

### McGrath Urges Allied Labor Unity

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Frank J. McGrath, president of the CIO United Shoe Workers, today urged unity of the Soviet, British and American trade unions in a cable to the Southport conference of the British Trades Union Congress.

"Labor union on an international scale can assure real coalition war policies by the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China.

"United labor can guarantee the immediate opening of a second land front in Europe and victory in 1943."

### 3-Power Talks Nearer—FDR

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President Roosevelt declared today that progress has been made in the last 48 hours towards a three-power conference between himself, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

The President told his afternoon press conference that progress had been made since the Quebec meeting. He added that additional progress had been made since Saturday, and that more developments could be hoped for within the next 24 or 48 hours.

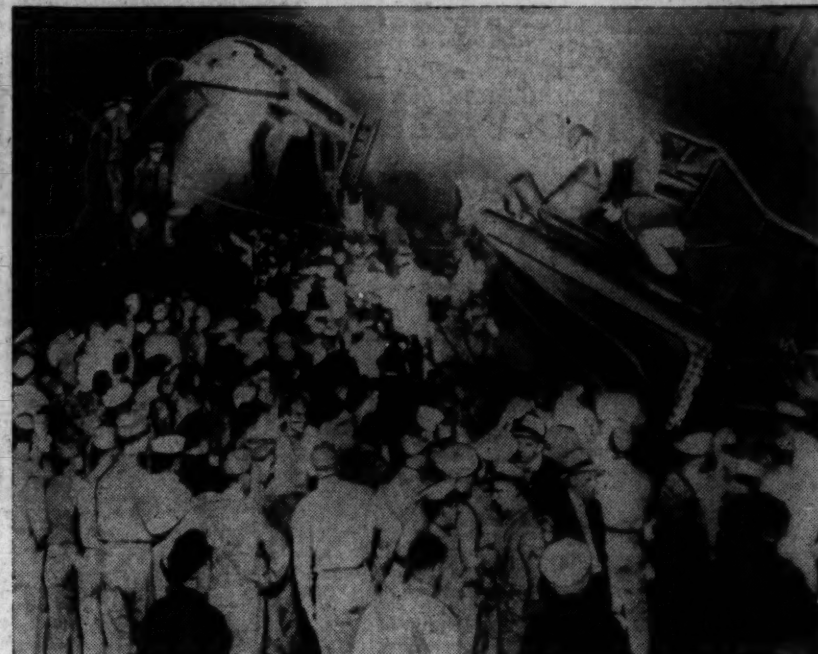
The President said that he could not go into detail. Asked whether his remarks about the meeting applied to Stalin, he replied that this would involve going into detail.

At the same time, high official sources confirmed reports that the Soviet Union has been included in a Mediterranean Commission together with Great Britain and the United States.

Asked what the purpose of the new commission is the sources replied crisply that it is to take the Mediterranean out of the war.

Both these announcements were (Continued on Page 4)

### Coach Knifed in Two in Rail Disaster



Servicemen who volunteered for rescue work in the nation's worst railroad disaster, which killed 79 according to latest reports, watch workers probe the wreckage of the New York bound Congressional Limited at Frankfort Junction, Philadelphia. The coach in the background smashed into a signal tower with such force it was ripped in two.

### Death Toll on Pennsy at 79; 20th Century Wreck Kills 3

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 (UP).—The death toll in the wreck of the Pennsylvania Railroad's crack flier, the Congressional Limited, rose to 79 today as federal agents sought to establish whether the tragedy—worst rail accident in the nation since the First World War—was caused by saboteurs.

FBI agents seized a burned journal box and twisted axle of one of the wrecked cars, an old-type day coach, believed to have been the first of nine cars to derailed and pile up last night in north east Philadelphia.

### Wrecks Spotlight Railroad Problems

By George Morris

Whatever the causes of the two horrible train-wrecks may be, they have drawn the eyes of the country on the wartime condition of the railroad lines.

Theories fly thick and fast. The possibilities are raised that saboteurs had a hand, that inspection was faulty, or that equipment was old.

The point is that any of the causes is a possibility in the case of the Congressional Limited and the 20th Century Limited, and they are possibilities in such accidents that threaten to become more frequent.

#### EASTMAN WARNING

Whatever specific disclosures may come out of the findings, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation Saturday called attention to a situation on the railroads, which, if not corrected soon, may lead us into a "crisis." The railroads are the blood vessels of our economy and the whole war effort.

Eastman, in a letter to the railroad executives and railroad unions, outlined a 13-point program to meet the manpower shortage which is becoming more and more serious.

At long last, after nearly two years of war, he proposes the es-

(Continued on Page 5)

### French Assembly to Convene on Nov. 3

ALGIERS, Sept. 7 (UP).—The French Committee of Liberation met for more than three hours today and heard a report by Rene Mayer, commissioner of communications and merchant marine, who has returned from London.

In London, Mayer arranged for French crews to operate French ships previously operating under the British merchant marine. The committee, joined for the first time by its newest member, justice commissioner Francois de Menthon, discussed the composition and powers of the provisional consultative assembly which meets in Algiers on Nov. 3.

It was learned the assembly would be composed of some 80 members, about 4 of whom will represent the underground resistance movement in France. The others will be deputies representing the local governments in North Africa, to be apportioned among the various political parties but excluding all persons connected with any collaboration with the Germans since 1940.

#### 60 IN HOSPITALS

Seven city hospitals held approximately 60 seriously injured persons and 46 others were discharged after treatment of less serious injuries. An undetermined number of passengers were treated at the scene for minor injuries and resumed their journey to New York.

Railroad officials said most of the wreckage would be removed tonight and that the four tracks on the main route between Washington and New York, would be opened for full traffic tomorrow. While some workmen used torches and cranes, others re-strung snapped high-tension wires and erected emergency signal towers.

Cause of the wreck, railroad officials said, was a "hot box," or journal box packed with oil-soaked cotton waste, which for an undetermined reason became dry, heated bearings to a white heat and burned them out. One end of car No. 7 dropped to the roadbed and snapped nine cars behind it like an unwieldy whip. The seventh car of the 16-car train contained the most fatalities.

The city morgue contained most of the bodies tonight and officials led relatives of missing passengers down long rows of bodies in an effort to establish identification of more than half of those killed. Men found wives, wives found husbands. In two cases, mothers found children, in one case a child identified a mother.

The express, first section of the two-section train, was wrecked in a Philadelphia industrial area which railroad officials said limited speed to 45 miles an hour. The train's average speed between the capital and New York was exceeded only by one other electric train in the country.

Federal and city officials praised (Continued on Page 4)

### 1,538,000 of Enemy 2-Month Soviet Toll

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UP).—Red Army troops swept through broken German lines on a 400-mile front to capture more than 300 towns and villages today and Soviet spokesmen said tonight that the German army had lost 1,538,600 men in killed, wounded and prisoners since they started their ill-fated offensive July 5.

A special communique of the Soviet Information Bureau put German losses at more than 420,000 men killed, at least 1,500,000 killed and wounded and 38,600 made prisoner.

It was asserted that the Red Army, which after breaking the German drive in one week went over to the offensive themselves July 12, had destroyed up to Sunday 8,400 German tanks, 5,729 planes, 5,192 guns, more than 28,000 motor vehicles.

In the same time the Red Army captured 1,041 tanks, 2,018 guns, some of them giant self-propelled Ferdinands; 5,382 machine guns and 7,883 motor vehicles, the communique said as recorded from the Moscow Radio.

A Soviet High Command communique reported the capture of more than 150 towns and villages on the Kiev front, where in advances of nine miles the Red Army took Baturin, 12 miles north of the great Bakhmach railroad junction, and 115 miles northeast by east from Kiev.

In the Donets Basin the Red Army took more than 90 towns and villages, 12 of them key resistance centers, in an advance of 12½ miles. Moscow dispatches said the Red Army had now retaken more than 20,000 square miles of the Donets Basin, or about two-thirds of that immensely rich mining area, and Soviet front dispatches said that the Germans had been smashed.

There were unconfirmed reports that the Red Army had broken into Stalino, 12th Soviet city, and were fighting in its streets after capturing satellite towns on the southeast, east, northeast, north and northwest.

More than 50 towns fell to the Soviets on the front south of Bryansk, the area immediately north of the Bakhmach battle zone.

Among them was Navlya, 30 miles south of Bryansk, junction of the railroads leading from Bryansk to Kursk and Konotop.

### 5-Party Bloc Urges Italian Troops Desert

(By Wireline to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, Sept. 7.—The radio station Milano Libertà, organ of the 5-Party Peace Bloc, has called on Italians to disregard the Badoglio government, which is carrying on Hitler's war, and to welcome and fraternize with the invading American and British troops.

"Italians! The inevitable has happened," the broadcast said. "Badoglio did not want to conclude peace and abandon the side of the anti-fascist troops. He wanted to continue the war and the war has now shifted to the peninsula."

"ITALIANS! Badoglio would now like you to fight to stem the advance of the anti-fascist troops, but you will not commit this crime. The danger to our country stems from the Germans and all their agents in our own home. The Allies came to free us from Hitlerite slavery, to make possible a free Italy without fascists, without Germans."

"Badoglio and the King now stand for war for Hitler, for slavery and oppression. No true Italian can side with the government or take orders from the traitorous King and Marshal who are working for the invader and for fascism."

"It is the sacred duty of the Italians to clear the way to the anti-fascist troops, to fraternize with our liberators. Call a general strike against this war in the interests of the Germans. Take up arms to overthrow the government of war and bring about an immediate armistice. Form armed people's guards throughout the country to oust the Germans and their agents, to wreck military objectives, to attack police barracks, occupy municipalities and prefectures. Proclaim a break with the government of war."

#### Headline Highlights . . .

- SOVIET LABOR PAPER Discusses AMG Policies
- THREE G.O.P. TRENDS At Mackinac
- BROOKLYN BOY MISSING—Raided Rome, Fleet
- LABOR DAY PARADE Opens Bond Drive
- SPORTS FEATURES
- FILM WORLD STAGES Its Greatest Spectacle
- TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE By W. Z. Foster

Read the DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY



## Gen. Rokossovski's Wedge Advances

By a Veteran Commander

AS WE pointed out yesterday the fall of Khutor-Mikhalovsky has freed General Rokossovski's right flank of all threat and the General has taken instant advantage of it to push a new spearhead northwestward in the direction of the key junction of Unecha which controls the main line connecting Bryansk with the German rear. In the village of Stegalovka Soviet vanguards stand only 45 miles from Unecha and 35 miles from the Bryansk-Unecha line (at Pochep).

### On the War Fronts

In the center of his front, Rokossovski has pushed to Novyi Milny which is only about 15 miles north of another key junction—Bakhmach. Five railroads radiate from Bakhmach: east to Kursk (all but the last ten miles in Soviet hands), northwest to Gomel, southeast to Kremenchug (these two form the vital transversal line in German hands), southwest to Cherkassy on the Dnieper and west to Neshin and Kiev. (The last German-held transversal line on this front runs from Gomel through Neshin to Cherkassy parallel to the first one and 25-50 miles from it.) There is little doubt that Rokossovski's objective in the center is Bakhmach and then Neshin.

Further north the Red Army has advanced considerably in its maneuver to outflank Bryansk from the south. It is advancing toward the southwestern bastion of that fortress—Trubchevsk, scene of the great tank battles with Guderian in the early fall of 1941. The Soviet vanguards are only about 20 miles from Trubchevsk.

No great advances have been registered along the 150-mile sector between Zmiev and Izyum.

To the south, the Donbas is as good as cleared of the Germans, for the Red Army stands along the rail line which runs north-south almost along its western boundary (Kramatorskaya-Volnovakha).

A number of people (and rightly) are surprised that the Red Army is pushing the Germans out of the Donbas frontally from the east instead of encircling them by a thrust southward from the Izyum-Barvenkovo sector. One of the reasons was given by us yesterday. But there is another, and very important, consideration: suppose the Red Army did succeed in encircling the Germans in the Donbas. It is clear that the annihilation of an army of several hundred thousand men would have taken several weeks, just as it did at Stalingrad, especially in a place like the Donbas where troops find a lot of cover. During these weeks the Germans would have been able to do a much more thorough job of sabotage of the mines than they can do while being pushed out frontally, and very fast.

GENERAL MACARTHUR has completed the encirclement of the Japanese bases at Salamaua and Lae. A parachute landing operation on a fairly large scale was carried through, including the dropping of fairly heavy artillery by Australian troops.

ALLIED troops continue their practically unopposed march through Calabria and have reached San Stefano. The Strait of Messina was declared open to Allied navigation.

SINCE Sunday southern Germany has been the object of concentrated Allied raids. Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Stuttgart were bombed.

## German Soldier Tells Homeland: 'Act Now'

(Wireless to Allied Labor News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 7.—A broadcasting over the Moscow radio on behalf of the "Free Germany" national committee, Corporal Theodor Zimmerman, a former Hamburg shipyard worker now prisoner-of-war, this week called upon the workers of Germany to "act now to end the war."

He appealed to his former colleagues of the Blohm and Voess shipyard in Hamburg, to the men of the Deutsche Werft and other wharves to "organize now at all places of work against the Nazi party, which brought about this disastrous war. Hitler has served us up with the lie that we are a 'herrenvolk.' But the fact that the war has already lasted four years proves it is all a swindle."

Pointing out that the British and American air attacks were a warning against allowing Hitler to prolong the war, Zimmerman said: "You are witnessing the destruction of our beautiful Hamburg. You feel more sharply than I the effects of the total war. You see for yourselves that it is getting worse every day. You have no idea how much has already been wasted in this war. We could have lived well if all this had been spent on the people."

Corporal Zimmerman called on "all Germans to create in Germany a firm national front against the Nazi war regime—a national front which the Free Germany national committee has already made a reality. Our friends are the people of the whole world, our common enemy is Hitler."

### PRE-HITLER UNIONIZATION

Before Hitler came to power, the workers of the Blohm and Voess shipyard—largest in Hamburg—and of the German wharf were completely organized in the Transportarbeiter Verband, an affiliate of the national labor organization Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund.

Parallel to the union of the shipyard workers was the seamen's union, Verband der Seeleute. After the Ruhr district and Berlin, the workers of Hamburg were the most strongly organized and resisted longest the Nazification of their city

## British, U. S. Bombers Raid West Europe

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UP).—Huge fleets of American and British war planes blasted Europe today in the sixth straight day of a continuous bombing offensive. Eighth U. S. Air Force bombers smashed targets in France and the low countries without loss after RAF night raiders had dropped an estimated 1,000 tons of bombs on Munich, the Nazi party birthplace.

RAF four-engined night bombers hardly had returned from their major attack on Munich before hundreds of American Fortresses, Liberators, Marauders and Thunderbolts streamed over the channel to fight with RAF medium, light and fighter bombers and fighters.

Sixteen bombers, five of them Canadian planes that joined the RAF night attack, were lost in the Munich assault.

Separate Flying Fortress formations spearheaded the daylight offensive. One smashed an aircraft factory and air field near Brussels, Belgium, while the other blasted targets near St. Omer, France.

## Allies Take Air Base Near Lae, Close Trap

On the Way to Italy--Invasion Begins



British and Canadian troops, piled into amphibious jeeps, are shown churning across the Messina Strait to the Italian mainland. Allied invasion forces have already penetrated some 40 miles north from the toe of Italy and have occupied most of the Calabrian coast from Mollito to Palmi. This is one of the first Italy invasion photos, radioed from Algiers to London, and reradioed to New York.

## Forced Into Nazi Army, French Fighters Desert to Soviet Ranks

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 7.—Several Alsatians and Lorraines went over to the Red Army on the Bryansk front. They were the youngest soldiers in the German Army, having donned the German uniform only last January.

All in all, they were at the front from three hours to three days, but they were all equally reluctant to fight in the ranks of the German army.

"You ask me why," exclaimed Rene S. of Strasbourg, quite astonished. "Three years of German rule in Alsace produced more French patriots than twenty pre-war years."

Referring to the sorrow creeping over his native land and the thoughts and feelings of his compatriots, Rene exclaimed, "You say Alsace is silent? Do not trust this silence! The country is just like a human being, his appearance one thing, his inside another."

"I am no longer Gaston," said Gaston B. "The Germans have no such names. They forced me to become Hans."

Georges N., a native of small village in Lorraine, said "Alsace and Lorraine will never be German territories."

"I know," he said, "the Germans rule in our towns and villages. Yet the invaders shall not be the masters. We are forbidden to listen to the radio, but we do. Every day, at a certain hour, appeals are broadcast to us from Britain as follows: 'People of Alsace-Lorraine, you are forcibly recruited to the German Army. For France's sake, don't fight the Russians. Tell the Russian in Russia: Friend, I am a Frenchman, and you will be well received.'"

BECOME GUERRILLAS

At the end of February, the Germans began to force all the Alsatians into the army. The mobilized Alsatians were kept in Germany.

Later, however, necessity forced the German General Staff to send "ersatz soldiers" to the eastern front. They were not trusted. They were obliged to guard the railways against the guerrillas.

"The Alsatians soon proved their mettle. Already, between Baranovichi and Minsk, many Alsatians deserted to the guerrillas. In early

July, the Alsatians were brought to the Orel sector of the front. At first they were kept in the rear, and later when the bloody battles unfolded in early August, the German command were obliged to send them into battle.

Operating on the Orel Sector of the front at that time was a German infantry division consisting chiefly of Bavarians. From August 5th to the 10th, the Bavarians tried an offensive in a drive for Kursk. But they no longer saw Orel. Some companies of the division lost about two-thirds of their complement in killed alone.

The general appealed for reinforcements. But the authorities in charge could no longer supply the general with pure-blooded Bavarians. Instead, they offered Alsatians.

The same happened with a Westphalian division. "The Boches want to strengthen their tyranny with our hands," exclaimed Rene I.

"Never! He who has seen what they have done to my country, must either die, or see these grunting animals, greenish-gray uniforms dead." "That is why we came to you to surrender," said Georges T.

## Paraguay Labor Faces Fascist Incorporation Plot by Morinigo

(By Allied Labor News)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7.—A report that Paraguayan President Higinio Morinigo will shortly decree the incorporation of all Paraguayan labor into a state organization modeled on that of Nazi Germany, was received here this week by the headquarters of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL).

The same decree will abolish the dormant House of Representatives and substitute a corporative chamber in the place of the Congress, the clergy and the state-controlled labor organization would be represented.

The change is being sponsored by the powerful Frente de Guerra (War Front), a closely-knit, pro-Nazi organization of army and government officials, headed by the Minister of Interior.

The Frente de Guerra, described by Enrique Rodriguez, Uruguayan labor leader, as "the bitterest enemy of Paraguayan labor," was organized by the German Embassy shortly before Paraguay broke relations with the Axis. In January, 1942, it led an abortive attempt to seize control of the government.

### REPORT RAMIREZ TIE

CTAL headquarters here reports that President Morinigo, who was inaugurated for a five-year term on August 15, is working in close collaboration with Argentine President Pedro Ramirez to establish a so-called "New Christian Order," described recently by CTAL President Vicente Lombardo Toledano as "an attempt to set up a disguised form of fascism on the American continent."

The Paraguayan Federation of Labor (FTP) was outlawed in 1941 after two general strikes for the right to organizational freedom were suppressed.

President Morinigo at that time decreed "a temporary labor truce" which forbade strikes and wage increases. Workers were made subject to military discipline and to court martial for labor activity. The

### New U. S. Air Chief in Far East Gets Award

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UP).—

Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer recently named to command of American Air Forces in China, India and Burma, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the War Department announced today.

"temporary truce" is still enforced.

Among the more than 300 labor labor and political prisoners confined in Paraguayan jails are the brothers Nicholas and Adolfo Yegros, both former secretaries of FTP. They are confined in forced labor camps near Capitan Bado on the Brazilian frontier. Relatives and friends have not heard from them for more than a year.

Wage scales in Paraguay, according to the CTAL report, average 50 pesos a day, about 15 cents in U. S. money. The report said that the daily minimum subsistence requirement for a worker's family of four is 400 pesos in Asuncion, Paraguayan capital.

They are maintained in servitude, under armed guard, until they die or grow too old to continue work.

Highest average wage in the country is earned by railway workers, who are paid 150 pesos for a ten-hour day.

The average working day, despite an eight hour law on the books, is 11 hours, with a minimum of nine and a maximum of fifteen. The 15-hour day is the rule in the lumber and mate industries.

Chain gangs have been set up in these two latter industries to insure effective supervision, since the workers are continually in debt to the company for food purchased on credit at high prices.

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## 55-Mile Jungle Trek Wins Field

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Wednesday, Sept. 8 (UP).—American paratroopers, joining with Australian jungle fighters who made a five-day forced march across 55 miles of rugged country, have captured an airfield northwest of Lae and closed the inland escape route for an estimated 20,000 Japanese troops in the Lae-Salamaua sector of New Guinea, official reports said today.

U. S. forces, pressing through 12-foot high stiff grass in intense heat, seized the landing strip in the Markham River valley after brief skirmishes Sunday, following their hazardous low-level jumps under the personal supervision of General Douglas MacArthur, flying overhead in a B-17 Fortress.

Trapped by land, blockaded by sea, and hammered from the air by the biggest Allied air fleet yet gathered in the Southern Pacific, the enemy seemed faced with a choice of death or surrender.

The location of the captured airfield was not given.

There are two airstrips on the north bank of the Markham River, one at Gabmatsum, 21 miles northwest of Lae, and another at Narakap, 15 miles distant. Simultaneously with the air-borne attack they were subjected to violent strafing along with a 94-ton bomb raid on nearby Heath's Plantation to reduce the enemy's main defenses around Lae.

The Australian land force was revealed to have reached the Markham River early Sunday morning after their march through the jungles. The troops had been carried by transport plane to an advanced base and started out Sept. 1 with 800 native carriers who guided the Aussies through the trackless country to avoid detection. Each man carried 60 to 80 pound packs.

On reaching the Markham River, the Australians floated boats downstream to the agreed crossing point and emerged from hiding with the arrival of the paratroopers.

There were no late reports on the progress of the amphibious force which drove to within nine miles of Lae on the East Saturday after their landing or of the Allied troops pressing on Salamaua airfield on the southern end of the pincers.

(A Japanese communiqué, broadcast by Radio Berlin and recorded in New York by the United Press, claimed an American cruiser was "heavily damaged" and two Allied planes shot down during an apparent sea and air bombardment of the Huon Gulf Coast in the Lae vicinity Tuesday. Three Japanese planes were admitted lost.)

(Another Tokyo communiqué said "fighting in the area of New Georgia, Vella Lavella, and Kolombangara" in the Central Solomons "is continuing with unabated fierceness." The Americans were reported "attempting to land further troops" on Vella Lavella, and the enemy broadcast claimed that 20 of 50 U. S. bombers which raided the eastern part of Bougainville Island, northernmost of the Solomons, were shot down by Japanese fighters, two of which were admitted lost.)

You'll always have a nest egg — if you save with War Bonds now.

## Soviet Labor Paper Discusses AMG Role

By L. Volinsky

Reprinted from Issue No. 7 of The War and the Working Class, organ of the Soviet trade unions. (This is the first publication in this country of the article which was referred to in the press last week.)

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (ICN).—AMG is exclusively an Anglo-American organization. The Soviet Union takes no part in it. Nevertheless the nature of the tasks set to AMG cannot but attract the attention of the Soviet public to the organization.

The landing of Allied troops in Sicily was received by the local population as an event heralding their liberation from the Hitlerite war, alien to the vital interests of the Italian people, and their liberation from the hated fascist regime. AMG began to function in the cities and districts of Sicily immediately following the Allied occupation. Nevertheless, judging from the reports of the Anglo-American press, the activity of AMG in Sicily has evoked many reproaches in Britain and the United States.

Apprehension has been voiced in many circles that the regime established on the island following the Allied occupation hardly measures up to the tasks of the defense of democracy which the Allies set themselves in the war against Hitlerite tyranny.

When in an interview with General Rennell, a [British] News Chronicle correspondent mentioned the fate of political prisoners and asked whether AMG is pursuing a policy of freeing the anti-fascists from prison, he received the reply that AMG took measures against ordinary criminals but that it was not concerned with political prisoners. AMG, continued the general, prefers not to appeal to any groups in Sicily.

It is noteworthy that even those circles among the United Nations which voiced no doubt as regards the activities of AMG on enemy territory resolutely oppose the appearance of this organization in their own countries.

It is no accident that the organization of AMG and its practice evoke debates. As seen from a factual description of AMG activities and the polemics that have arisen around this organization, its characteristic feature is that while officially proclaiming the liquidation of the fascist regime, AMG does not take the necessary steps to bring about the actual destruction of the fascist system. AMG preserves the old fascist administration machinery and does not draw in the democratic elements into the administration. The administration itself is based on a foundation which has nothing in common with the principles of democracy. This cannot but have a certain effect on the further course of the struggle against the enemy.

As regards the restoration of democratic liberties, freedom of assembly in particular, the correspondent was told that there was no freedom of assembly in Sicily and that there will not be any until the receipt of instructions to this effect.

The preliminary plans for AMG drawn up even before the landing operations in Sicily provided for the use of Italian carabinieri as police. In the main, however, leading local officials are used. Italian government employees continue to receive their salaries despite the fact that their institutions are not functioning at present.

In the economic field, enterprises with Allied capital seized sometime ago by the fascist government have been frozen by AMG in the interests of their owners. Among these

enterprises are sulphur mines and others.

Many leading fascists, including the mayor, prefect and other high officials, fled Palermo, the biggest city of Sicily, before the arrival of American troops, but many fascists remained. The "Allied Military Government" left the assistant prefect and vice-mayor, as well as a number of other officials, in their former positions.

The facts cited explain why the organization of AMG and the first experience of its practical activity have evoked objections on principle and some sharp criticism in the press and political circles of Britain and the United States.

Unpleasant among democratic public opinion in the Allied countries is caused particularly by information reaching the press to the effect that the activity of AMG was planned in "broad European outline," or plainly speaking, that this organization is to be set up not only in the countries of the Hitler bloc but also in the Hitler occupied countries following their liberation from German occupation.

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# Complaints Waiting as FEPC Opens Here

## First Hearings Expected to Be On Railroads

By Eugene Gordon

A permanent regional office of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee was opened yesterday morning in room 5420 of the Empire State Building, Fifth Ave. and 34th St., with Edward Lawson, a Negro labor specialist, in charge. This office will receive and investigate complaints of discriminatory employment practices in war industry, labor unions and government agencies from the first and second regions comprising the states of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Mr. Lawson said that "some complaints" came in as soon as the doors of the new office were opened. He hinted that this office may later handle complaints from the first region only, that being the state of New York, with the New England states, comprising the second region, assigned another office. There is nothing to indicate definitely, however, whether or when such a change may be made.

The new regional director was formerly editor of the National Urban League's magazine, Opportunity. Previously he was an employment specialist with the FEPC when it was under the War Manpower Commission and, before that, head of the New York office of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, War Production Board.

### COOPERATES WITH WMC

The new office will work in close cooperation with the War Manpower Commission, according to Mr. Lawson, although no longer a part of it and being a completely independent war agency. The FEPC was reorganized recently and granted broader powers in dealing with employers or others accused of violating Executive Order 8802, which constituted this body. The FEPC is now directly under the supervision of President Roosevelt. Jurisdiction of the FEPC covers discriminatory employment practices by a private employer engaged in any extent in war work, a government agency, a war training school, or a labor organization. Valid complaints may involve refusal to hire, refusal to train, refusal to promote, refusal to register for or refer to a war job, discrimination in wages or working conditions, or refusal to admit to union membership or to issue a work permit.

The new FEPC regional director was not sure but felt that the first big hearings of the national body would be those of the railroads, now hanging fire for many months. Scores of complaints on the discriminatory hiring practices of railroads are from the New England and New York regions, Mr. Lawson said.

Complaints, made out on a form which lists the "type of party" against whom they are brought and whether discrimination was because of "race, creed, national origin, lack of citizenship, or other," must be substantiated by evidence. Unless complaints appear valid on the surface and come within the jurisdiction of the FEPC they are not accepted for investigation and adjustment. The regional office has the power to act on all cases independently. Most complaints, Mr. Lawson said, are on failure to hire. The regional office, he said, will investigate bona fide complaints and, if discrimination against the complainant is found to exist, according to the evidence, the office will have authority to ask the FEPC in Washington to hold a hearing.

It happens, however, that public hearings are sometimes unnecessary, the firm under investigation being represented in negotiations along with the FEPC, the labor union (if any) and the complainant.

## Pointers on Points

RED STAMPS: Coupons X and Y are valid through Oct. 2. Coupon Z, last in Ration Book Two, will become valid Sept. 5 and expire Oct. 2.

BLUE STAMPS: Coupons R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z are valid through Sept. 20. Coupons U, V, W, X, Y, Z are now valid through Oct. 20.

SHOES: No. 16 coupon in War Ration Book One, good for one pair, must last you through Oct. 31. Loose coupons are not valid. Families may pool coupons of a household.

SUGAR: Coupon No. 14 in War Ration Book One, good for five pounds, is valid through Oct. 31. For home canning, five pounds each is available on coupon 15 and 16 through Oct. 31.

THREE: Series A brown stamps in Ration Book Three will be valid on Sept. 12 to buy rationed meats, fats, oils and rationed dairy products. They will expire on Oct. 2. Series

# The Three GOP Trends at Mackinac Island

By Mac Gordon

The discussion before and during the Republican national conference at Mackinac Island indicate that certain shifts are taking place in the attitudes of leading Republican circles.

The first major indication of this was the program advanced last week by Clarence Budington Kelland, national committeeman from Arizona and formerly the executive director of the Republican National Committee. Kelland was an America Firster before the war broke out.

In his program, he shifts his position to the idea of international collaboration after the war, suggesting a trusteeship of the four major United Nations, and an alliance with Britain.

Side by side with this, however, he advances proposals for aggressive American imperialism activity following the war. Thus his rabid American imperialism, previously expressed as "isolationism," appears in a new form.

### DEWEY'S MANEUVER

A second indication was the Dewey bombshell just before the Mackinac conference got under way. Gov. Dewey has been exceedingly cautious about taking a position on foreign policy, his caution consisting of saying nothing, at least



DEWEY

since he became prominent as a candidate for the 1944 presidential nomination. Suddenly he bust loose on the day before the conference with a demand for an Anglo-American alliance which, he "hoped," would include collaboration with the Soviet Union and China.

Behind these shifts is undoubtedly the recognition that so-called "isolationism" is dead among the American people, and the need, therefore, of formulating another kind of program which will be palatable to the people.

There is also the fact, however, that recent war developments, specifically the shattering defeats suffered by the Axis, is causing some revision in the strategy of the rampant American imperialists who previously put their hopes on coming to terms with a strong Axis. They are now compelled to seek new ways for American imperialism to come out on top after the war.

### TRENDS AT MACKINAC

There are within the ranks of the conferees at Mackinac, and three distinct trends are emerging. First, there is the Colonel McCormick, die-hard group of protectionists who refuse to make any

concessions to collaboration in any form. Second, there is the dominant Hoover wing of the party which accepts the necessity for some form of public expression on behalf of international collaboration, but insists upon freedom of action for American imperialism.

Both Dewey and Kelland are part of this group, which is trying to unite the largest section of the GOP leadership behind a vague general program of international cooperation, and to isolate Willie and his followers. In this way they hope to win the support of the Republican voters who oppose their defeatism.

### THE WILLKIE ANOMALY

Finally, there is the Willkie group at the conference, though Willkie himself was not invited. This group wants an outright declaration of world collaboration.

The Willkies are in an anomalous position. They are for all-out victory against the Axis and for real international collaboration. But they accept the condition laid down by the Republican leadership which places partisan victory in 1944 as the central consideration. This requires that they seek unity with forces that are opposed to real international collaboration against those who are for such collaboration.

Moreover, they are at a disadvantage also in that they accept

the battleground selected by their opponents within the GOP, that of post-war policy, while waiving all struggle on the immediate problems of winning the war. That permits the GOP leadership which is in the hands of the Hoovers, Vandenberg and Tafts to get away with vague generalizations which "steal the thunder" of the Willkies.

Thus, they are in real danger of isolation. They can save themselves only if they conduct a real struggle for policy of national unity behind the commander-in-chief against the rabid imperialist wing of the GOP, and if they concentrate on the main issues facing the people in the struggle for victory.

These include the strengthening of the United Nations coalition now through the opening of the second front and through support of an all-out war policy. This would permit them to expose the program and activities of their opponents within the GOP, and come before the Republican voters with a clean-cut victory position.



# Chicago Typos OK Negro Members

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Fighters of Jim Crowism hailed another great victory today as the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, voted overwhelmingly to accept the membership of 19 Negro printers of the Chicago Defender and to continue to organize shops where Negroes are employed.

In voting to accept the Negro printers, the Chicago union, the second largest typographical local in the nation, dealt a smashing blow to a small group of reactionaries led by a Chicago Tribune printer, George J. Chiles, who sought to belittle the issue by introducing technicalities. The vote was 138 to 10.

Don Pearson, a Negro organizer who in a few weeks organized the Chicago Defender's printshop, led the attack against Chiles and drew cheers from the membership when he declared "We are fighting a war against slavery" and called for "a union of all workingmen, black and white."

Speaking of the 19 Negroes who

sought membership Pearson declared: "The issue here today is not of competence or any other technicality. The issue here is discrimination, racial prejudice and unfairness."

"We printers in the union can not be fighting a war for freedom on the basis of the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter and at the same time refuse the desire of these men to become union members," Pearson was cheered when he introduced the issue of the Ku Klux Klan, he declared.

"Today I am your brother because years ago you didn't want to be bulldozed by the Klan into refusing membership."

**KEYNOTE'S FIGHTING SONGS**

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records. Album K-110. \$2.50

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-114. \$2.50

CHEE LAI (Paul Robeson). Songs of China. Three 10-inch records with booklets. Album K-109. \$2.50

**FIGHTING MEN OF NORWAY.** Three 10-inch records with booklets. Album K-114. \$2.50

**SIX SONGS FOR DEMOCRACY.** Three 10-inch records with booklets. Album K-101. \$2.50

Do Your Part in the 2nd WAR BOND DRIVE

**The MUSIC ROOM**  
123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O.S.-1428. Open Evn.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

# Parade Tomorrow To Open Bond Drive

While American bombardiers continue to drop their deadly missiles on Nazi-dominated Europe, the people back home will start a special drive to "back the attack" beginning tomorrow by digging into their overalls, aprons and tuxedos for the \$15,000,000 Third War Loan Drive.

In New York City, the people will see what their money buys when a military parade with 3,000 military men and women will be held Thursday afternoon. Combat units and implements of war which the American people bought with the funds of previous drives will be reviewed from a stand in front of the 42nd St. library by high officers of the Army and Navy, as well as city and state representatives.

More than 2,400 "bondholders" have been enrolled in New York State to bring the drive to New Yorkers who have until the end of the month to buy \$4,700,000,000 worth of bonds. Five million volunteers throughout the country will campaign to make the drive a national success.

Every worker will be asked to buy an extra bond during the campaign—over and above what he is buying under the payroll deduction plan.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, in a Labor Day announcement revealed that it would

sponsor a special drive during September and October in which members will be urged to increase their payroll deductions so that at least \$5,000,000 worth of the Third War Loan bonds will be bought during the two month period.

J. S. Potofsky, general secretary of the union, called upon members to help the government finance the purchase of uniforms for the men in service by buying "extra" war bonds.

The campaign slogan will be "Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers make the clothes for the Army; members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers buy the clothes for the Army."

The slogan of the Third War Loan Drive is "Back the Attack." The drive will be the "largest financing program in the history of the world," according to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau. Securities to be offered will be the same types as those offered during the second war loan.

The delegates adopted a resolution, with but six dissenting votes, to make every effort towards the passage of a law, opening up enlistment in the New York State Guard to all eligible persons, regardless of race, creed or color, and prohibiting the establishment of a further segregated units. The conference urged its delegates to work out a program of International Unity and activity. Most of the delegates came to the Conference with but a slight feeling or understanding of the problem, but left with a deep conviction and concrete program, as a result of the educational work of the conference.

Other resolutions adopted greeted the offensive action of the United Nations, pledging full support to the Administration and increased effort on the home front, in order to shorten the war; the inclusion of youth on Post War Planning Boards and Commissions, the extension of medical facilities and fuller use of existing schools and recreational facilities.

The Conference organized four round table discussions, in which the delegates exchanged and expressed opinions, leaving it for the local councils for further action. The discussion of the various panels, while not incorporated in resolutions, revealed certain agreement of thinking. It could be summarized as follows:

1—The need for full and democratic discussion of current problems, through the formation of forums, discussion groups, etc. in the localities.

2—Great concern about jobs and education in the post war world for civilians and soldiers and the need for planning now.

3—Full cooperation and greater understanding toward all the United Nations, particularly Russia, and

never again a return to isolationism and national exclusiveness.

4—Greater government intervention in the economic affairs of the country.

5—The need for increased war service work, farm recruitment, blood donating, bond sales, book campaigns, army welfare.

6—Insuring greater participation of youth in civic affairs through the extension of the 18 year vote (this was agreed to be received in one round table), and the need for educating youth to register and vote.

7—The need for expanding the scope of the Council through setting up a central legislative committee in Albany which would keep the local chapters informed on legislation, for the purpose of taking action.

The conference voted to expand, through assisting the development of Youth Service and Civic Councils in the communities of the metropolitan area, which are as yet virtually unrepresented in the New York State Community Service Council, and in many upstate areas which do not have youth councils. Further followup action depends upon the initiative and understanding of those local council already in existence.

# Philadelphia Housewives Sign Pledge

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Every housewife in Philadelphia is being enlisted in a drive to wipe out the Black Market. It is part of a nationwide campaign which is being launched this week in this area, and the method as announced by Dr. Bogardus, and Mrs. Hill, of the local OPA office, is very simple.

Every housewife will be asked to sign a pledge that she will not pay more than top calling prices, and will not accept any rationed goods without turning over the proper ration stamps. In return, she will receive the pledge seal, and become a regularly enlisted soldier in the Home Front Pledge Campaign.

Said Mrs. Hill: "Three cents over the ceiling on a head of lettuce, or a few pennies on butter, doesn't sound like much if you have the pennies, but it is hard on those who don't, and it adds up to inflation for everyone."

The CIO and AFL are cooperating in distributing pledges through their local chapters. In addition, schools, churches, clubs, and practically every organization in the area is being asked to cooperate in making sure that everyhousewife is sworn in and gets the official seal of the Home Front Pledge Campaign.

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## Missing--Bronx Clothing Cutter Who Scored at Ploesti, Rome

First Lieutenant Jack Reiter, of 1013 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, navigator of a Liberator B-24 bomber, attached to the Ninth Air Force, veteran of 36 bombing missions, who flew over trees and roof-tops to bomb the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania early last month and participated in the first bombing raid over Rome, was reported yesterday as missing in action "somewhere in the Middle Eastern area."

"But I'll be back—even if I have to swim—mom's cake is worth it," Jack wrote to his sister, Min, in his last letter, dated Aug. 9.

And so, since Lt. Reiter, a member of Morris High School's swimming team, Golden Glove of 1936, wrestling champ and golfer, is down somewhere in Italy, he is expected back, even if he has to swim for it.

Former buddies of Lt. Jack Reiter saw him and his crew members parachute to land behind the enemy lines in Italy and they are believed to be working their way back to safety, if they are not prisoners of war.

The saga of Jack Reiter—age 23 and a half—is the story of an ordinary Bronx Jewish boy, an apprentice cutter, a member of Cutters' Union Local 4 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, an employee of the clothing firm, Cohen, Goldman and Co., 45 West 18th Street, who concluded one day in November 1941 this was going to be his war and that, instead of cutting clothes, he'd cut himself down "a mess of Japanese or Nazis." And so he slipped quietly away from the cutting table, said goodbye to the boys in Amalgamated Local 4 and enlisted.

In March 1942, Jack showed up at Ellington Field, Tex., as an aviation cadet and was assigned to the multimotored school for navigators and bombardiers.

He won his wings at Hondo Field, Tex., on Sept. 5 last. He then married pretty Helen Novack of Houston.

All during the summer, Jack wrote that "business is good." He meant the bombing business, of course, but, if you have been born in the Bronx and have worked as a clothing cutter and you are a member of Amalgamated local union, you refer to everything as business, including bombings. And so "business was good"—and he added: "With lots of excitement."

In a letter to the folks in the Bronx he wrote:

"Right now, I'm sweating out the last few combat flying hours. I guess you read about some of our recent ones—by the way, our crew led the whole Ninth Air Force on that Rome raid! Our pilot and radio operator got in a few words on a radio transcript in Cairo on that raid. (Lt. D. B. Hurd and T. Sgt. H. W. Crampston). Have you heard it?"

And then on Aug. 2, Jack Reiter, the apprentice cutter from the



LT. JACK REITER AND HIS MOTHER

Bronx, wrote of the raid on the Ploesti fields:

"Yesterday was a day I'll never forget. It's the first time I saw a target hit and had to look up at the flames! Yes, flames rose up hundreds of feet high, and we were a heck of a lot lower; in fact, we were 'on the deck,' scraping our belly on bushes, rising up to get over 50-foot trees. It was the most important single raid of the war (our Group led it) and done in the most singular way, low-level by heavy bombers. We're seldom under 20,000 feet."

"For the first time, I was able to see people on the ground. Not only did I see them, I was able to see the color of their clothes, see them smiling—Rumanians, Bulgarians, Greeks waving at us. Around the target, though—oil fields where the Jerries had their guns—they were running around like crazy, confused at the sight. Boy, did those nose guns work overtime, especially at the ack-ack batteries which are our biggest pain in the neck, because at higher altitudes you can see and do something with enemy fighters—but ack-ack, there's nothing to do but sweat. Well, we came right down to their level—right in their back-yards in fact—and we sure had a picnic."

To Steve Gannon and the boys at Cohen, Goldman & Co. their fellow-cutter gave additional details:

"In reference to a statement of

your concern over our 'nightly bombing missions,' we haven't had one night mission in this theatre yet! I mention that because we're proud of it—we do all our bombing in daylight so that it's accurate and we hit only military installations. In fact, we've only had fighter escort in three of our last 35 missions!

"In our last mission over the Ploesti oil fields, we were 'on the deck,' just skimming roof tops and many a ship came back with leaves and branches wedged in wings, motors and bomb-bay doors. Boy, you can really see the country from that altitude. Got a 'sliff' over Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania. (Oh, yes, Albania, too.) Rumania was prettiest of all. Very disappointed with the Danube which isn't as blue as history and story books depict. In fact, it appeared rather on the muddy side. Snapped a picture of it as we raced by, though it looks no different than the Nile in Egypt."

In his last letter, before the War Department telegram, which said: "extremely regret," reported missing Middle Eastern area," Jack wrote about coming home:

"It now looks like the first week in October, roughly. But I'll be back, even if I have to swim. Mom's cake is worth it. So I've been saying since I was old enough to eat, and that's not yesterday."

Jack appended a P. S.

"Oh yes, been a First Lieutenant as of Aug. 2—just found out today."

## Ben Davis, Jr. Name Filed For Council

The New York County Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party yesterday announced that it had substituted the name of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., for councilman with the Board of Elections.

The name of Carl Brodsky was withdrawn last Friday when it became definitely known that no outstanding Negro candidate would run for the city councilman in New York County.

Mr. Davis is 40, a graduate of Amherst and Harvard Law School. Actively associated with Negro legal defense activities in the South, in recent years he has been working as a journalist, first as editor of the Negro Liberator and then as an associate editor of the Daily Worker.

He is secretary-treasurer of the Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., publishers of the Daily Worker, and is county chairman of the Communist Party.

In Brooklyn the American Labor Party substituted on the City Council ballot the name of Richard Mazza for Joseph Kehoe. Abraham Berkopf was substituted for Samuel Neuberger as the other ALP candidate.

Mazza is the manager of Local 76-B of the United Furniture Workers Union.

Berkopf is the administrative director of Local 65 of the United Wholesale, Retail and Warehouse Workers of America.

## LaGuardia to Greet UE Garden Rally Sunday

Mayor LaGuardia will greet delegates to the ninth convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, at the Madison Square Garden Rally Sunday night which will open the sessions.

Many military leaders, Congressmen and others prominent in the nation's public life will be guests of honor at the Garden meeting at which CIO President Philip Murray will be a main speaker and CIO members from all over the area will attend.

Guests will include Major General Thomas A. Terry of the second service command of the U. S. Army, Congressman Charles A. Buckley, Emanuel Celler, Samuel Dickstein, Martin J. Kennedy, Vice Maracantonio and Arthur G. Klein, among others, Major Clement Bishop of the U. S. Army's public relations department, Capt. Stanley Perrin, representing the U. S. Coast Guard, and State Assemblyman L. F. Rayfield.

Legislators have been specially invited to attend the rally because it will bring to a high point the CIO's big drive to win support for a win-the-war program in Congress. Mr. Murray's talk, given just before the opening of the Congressional session, is expected to deal particularly with legislative matters and labor's drive for support to the President.

An elaborate program of entertainment will also be presented. Ella Logan, blues singer, Kenneth Spencer, star of the movie "Bataan," Duke Ellington and many other top liners from stage and screen are slated to take part.

What had become of Michael? She might die without knowing whether he was still alive or hearing him say once again: "And how!" They could have been together; they might have been happy. Now there would be nothing—no meetings, no life. And the Germans were in Paris. You had to say those words over and over again to believe them. And there was no Michael. Perhaps he had been killed, or taken prisoner. How terrible it was to fall alive into the hands of the Germans! They had captured whole armies.

The June night seemed interminably long, and Denise kept repeating: "Michael! Michael!" till she was almost stupefied.

Suddenly she remembered Claude having told her that he was in Paris. She remembered his address; she had taken a room for him after the trouble in May. Perhaps he was still there. Claude embraced her as though she was setting out on a long journey.

"Put more rouge on your lips," she said. "They don't touch that class of women."

Denise had to go across the center of Paris. When she caught sight of the first German, she drew back and very nearly ran away. What a repulsive face he had! And there was a swastika on his sleeve. She told herself she mustn't be so nervous. She has got to hide everything now. She went on her way, thinking only of whether she would find Claude and be able to start the work.

She reached the Boulevards. She tried not to look, but looked all the same. German officers were sitting with prostitutes on the terraces of the big cafes. The women were dressed as at the seaside with bare legs and sandals and their fingernails enamelled like rubies. They were laughing, drinking champagne, and clinking glasses. In the shop windows there were dictionaries and guides to Paris in German. The shop-



DENISE was hiding at Clemence's flat. That was the only reason why the old woman had stayed on in Paris. Neither the rattle of the drums nor the sound of the songs reached the crooked street. The stillness seemed almost unbearable. Denise tried many times to go away, but the old woman persuaded her to stay.

"Wait," she said. "The place is empty. They'll spot you at once."

Clemence went out every morning with a bag and came back with bread and vegetables and sometimes with meat. It gave her pleasure to prepare the meal; she felt she was pampering Jeanette.

She reported all the news: "The Devils are back, and so are Rousseau and his wife. They say a lot of people are coming back. Deville was upset and asked me where the Communists were. I told him the Communists were in hiding. It's not so easy to find out. But they're not the sort of people to give themselves up. What else could I say? That wasn't enough for him. People are saying: What have we got to hope for now? Nobody wants to live under the Germans. Have a bit of sausage. There's no meat. Soon there won't be anything. The Germans are exporting everything. They've got as many marks as you like; they print them and give them to their soldiers. I saw the orderlies carrying out crates of stuff! They're grabbing everything—coffee, stockings, boots. Eat as much as you can. Who knows, we may soon be starving. But you've got to keep your strength up. Deville was right when he said: 'Now all our hope is in them.'"

When the panic started, Denise was given her instructions. "You'll stay on," she was told. "You'll carry on the work in Paris. Keep in touch through Gaston." The day before the Germans arrived, Denise went to the address she had been given. The door was opened by a woman with tear-stained eyes who said: "They've taken Gaston, and I'm going away on foot." Denise went round to all the comrades; the houses were boarded up. Had they gone away? Or were they hiding?

She found inactivity the most terrible thing of all. Time dragged slowly. At night she was almost driven to smash the clock. It kept ticking, ticking. And the water kept dripping in the wash-basin—drip, drip, drip.

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keepers were offering souvenirs to the soldiers—little models of the Eiffel Tower, brooches, picture post-cards and obscene photographs. They were doing a brisk trade. They exchanged francs for marks. The new-vendors were shouting: "Le Matin," "La Victoire."

Denise bought a newspaper and glanced at it. "Our amiable guests," she read, "no doubt appreciate the delicacy of French cooking." Then there was an advertisement: "I have been educated at two universities. I speak German. I am looking for a waiter's job." She threw the paper away.

The obscure unwholesome life of maggots and ghoul-bugs went on in the deserted occupied city. People were selling their pictures, shirts, smiles, and the remnants of their honour. Denise asked herself with loathing: "Can this be Paris?"

She crossed over to the left bank of the river and wandered a long time about the empty streets. Without people they seemed longer than ever.

An enchanted city! The usual things were displayed in the abandoned shops: ties, toys, tankards with inscriptions. A forgotten umbrella was leaning like an old man against a boarded-up door. A withered geranium stood in a pot on a balcony. There was a cage hanging in a window with a dead canary in it. "The sleeping beauty," thought Denise. She remembered the picture in the book of fairy-tales.

She had never noticed before in such detail the ornate facades, Renaissance statues, the eighteenth-century columns; the people had worn the stone and now the stone was celebrating its victory over the people.

In the boulevard Royal a hunchback was gazing up at the trees. A blind man went by, tapping the pavement with his stick. A lame youth hobbled past. All the cripples, all the monsters had crept out of their holes; they had not been able to get away and now they alone populated the city.

The times were in flower. The air smelt like the far-off country. The frightened birds rushed hither and thither; they could not get used to the roar of the engines in the sky. German aeroplanes flew over the conquered city from morning to night, flying so low that they seemed about to strike the roofs.

The place was empty. Then suddenly people appeared! Refugees were walking along the pavement with tired, sleepy children in their arms. They had left the city a week ago. At that time fear and hope were expressed in their faces. They had asked the way they were to take, talked at the traitors, and rushed hither and thither in an effort to reach safety. And now they were plodding back like cattle to the slaughter-house. What terrible things they had seen in those few days! They had lain down under machine-gun fire, looted trains, and wept over the poisoned wells. Many of them had lost their dear ones, and all of them had lost hope. When they left they were unaware that Paris was surrounded. When they reached Charles, Orleans, Glen, they saw the Germans. They were stopped and driven back. They returned to their native city like captured fugitives returning to jail. And looking in terror at the Germans, a mother whispered to her waiting child: "Be quiet."

Denise saw a placard on a wall. It showed a German soldier holding a child while a woman stood by smiling. Underneath was written: "Behold the protector of the French population!" And next to it hung the faded tatters of a theatrical announcement: "Odeon... First Performance... The Taming of the Shrew." The German's eyes were blue and bright. Eyes like that were now looking at Denise on all sides. She turned away, but the eyes appeared again; she crossed to the other side of the street—the same bright blue enamel appeared there. And unable to bear it any longer, she cried out—the eyes came towards her from off the wall. She didn't realize at first that it was a live man. But the lieutenant snatched his lips playfully.

She came out into the avenue des Gobelins. A queue of twenty of thirty women were standing in the brilliant sun. Then there was a fluttering of handkerchiefs, hair, and bags. Somebody called

SYNOPSIS: France has fallen and the traitorous French government has moved to Tours, then to Bordeaux and now on to Vichy...

Minister Paul Tessa, typical of the political clique who led France to her fall, is among those who still believe that perhaps "cooperation" with Hitler is possible. In the South of France, in a stop on the government's flight, Tessa encounters his old political backer Jules Desser, an industrialist who realized too late that playing with the fascists spelled doom for France. Desser tells Tessa: "The house has burned down." The former industrialist then shoots himself.

even in these despairing days the forces that will bring France to life again are at work. In underground Paris Denise Tessa (daughter of the decadent minister) is among the Communists who are risking their lives to make France unhealthy for the Germans.

out: "They're rounding up the soldiers!" The women rushed to the house near by, and some bluish milk was spilt on the asphalt. The policeman brought a youth out of the house. He was wearing a pair of army trousers and a workman's blue blouse. Somebody shouted: "Let his mother come!"

An old woman—for a moment Denise thought it was Clemence—went up to the soldier and embraced him passionately. "Good-bye, Mother!" he whispered.

The police shoved him into the van. The mother looked at the embarrassed policeman and said sternly: "So that's who you're working for!"

And again the blue enamel eyes—drinking cognac, eating sausage, and grunting.

Denise turned the corner of the street. It was a poor quarter behind the Place d'Italie. The houses looked as though they were stripped. There was dirt and ugliness everywhere. Nothing adorned them any longer—neither the noisy nor the bright shop windows. Some old men were sitting on a seat playing cards. Women were standing in the doorways, ready to vanish as soon as any soldiers appeared. But the Germans did not go there.

Denise rang the bell. Nobody answered. Who could tell in the last hours people had left against their will, carried away by the tramping rhythm of the huge crowd on the move and the mad desire of the others to get out and away. Besides, Claude might have been arrested. The Germans were going into the houses. Denise put her ear to the door and listened. Not a sound.

But inside Claude, with his hand on the bolt, thought anxiously: "Now they've come!" For several minutes he did not open the door—he wanted to have another moment of freedom.

"You!" For a long time they could not say anything. Then Claude began to speak: "Look what we've come to! I never thought I'd see this! You know what I mean—the German in Paris!"

Denise looked at him. His cheeks were grey, but his eyes sparkled. It was a miserable room. On the table lay a hunk of bread, a copybook with verses, and a book entitled "How the Steel Was Tempered."

"We must do something," said Denise. "Have you any contacts?"

"No. Out of all our people only Julien has stayed on. But I don't know his whereabouts. I thought he would come. But I don't suppose he'll walk about the streets. We're marked men now. They're looking for us. Chappie didn't stay on for nothing—he's working with the Germans."

"We must do something," Claude said nothing. She realized there was no sense in the idea. No doubt Claude was a good comrade, bold and ready for anything. But he did not know—as she knew, and there was nobody to get in touch with.

She sat slumped by the window. In front of her stretched the lifeless street. And suddenly she remembered everything. The demonstration had passed down this street. She saw the red shawls on the balconies and heard the people singing. Little boys like sparrows were shouting in the trees. The women were holding up their clenched fists. Everything was colourful, resonant, and vibrating. Michael was striding at the head of the column. Denise straightened her back. Michael, are you there? He did not answer. He went on marching and looking straight in front of him. He was very tall and cheerful. He was striding over the trenches and over the Germans—Michael knew, he wouldn't make a mistake, he wouldn't stop. Michael was marching.

Smiling vaguely, Denise moved her lips.

"Claude, give me some paper." He thought she was writing poetry; he tiptoed to the corner, but Denise was searching for the words. She felt they were quite near, but she could not find them. She thought once again of the phrase which had come to her in the Boulevards: "And this is Paris?" And again the phrases came one after another: "The cradle of the Revolution... The city of the Commune... The heart of France..."

She thought she heard the voices of the soldiers who were wandering about, forsaken by everybody; the voices of the prisoners of war who were breaking stones on the roads, while the

Nazis made fun of them; the voices of the refugees wandering down the long, long roads. It was the voice of the French people. And farther on were other voices. And the girl alone in the empty city heard the cries, the silence, the words of anger and hope. She wrote without stopping as though someone was dictating to her.

Claude read the manuscript through and quietly wiped his eyes. He dirtied his face—his hand was stained with purple ink.

"Be quiet!" He had heard the heavy footsteps of the patrol. Then the loudspeaker on the roof of a car called out:

"Go into your houses! It's time! Go into your houses! It's time!"

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY convoked by Marshal Petain was to hold its meetings at Vichy. The hall of the Casino was got ready for the occasion. It was here that Montigny had been playing poker until quite recently, and Josephine did her best to forget Lucien's charms by dancing the tango with the Venezuelan press attaché.

The catastrophe had come while several thousand visitors were at Vichy taking the waters for their liver. During the winter several hotels had been turned into military hospitals. The sick and wounded soldiers now gazed wearily at a motely crowd. Vichy was changed beyond recognition. The place was invaded not only by deputies and senators, but by the whole of Paris society as well: industrialists, speculators, high officials, journalists, and cocottes. You couldn't move a step without hearing: "Ah, it's you, Count!"

"Well, so you managed to get away too, Jules?" "But where's the little girl friend?"

Everybody was excited: today was the great event of this extraordinary season, the high spot of which was the meeting of the National Assembly. Laval wanted to do without ceremonies, but Breteuil was fond of ritual, so they had decided to bury the Third Republic with great pomp.

Tessa had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitement of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Of course, Desser was out of his mind, but there was a grain of truth in the offensive remark. People had made use of him, Tessa, had sheltered behind his resounding name, and now they wanted to squeeze him out. Who could guarantee that they would not throw him out tomorrow? The Right regarded him as a radical. At Bordeaux everybody had smiled at him, but here Laval had paid and paid by means of saying how-d'you-do. When the tone was ready, nobody bothers about the squeezed-out lemon.

Tessa was on the verge of tears; everybody was insulting him. Had he not helped Laval? Who had made up to that horrible Spaniard when it was necessary to come to terms with the Germans? Who had shown that the Compiegne terms were quite acceptable? Everybody had a very short memory! And even his own family had not understood him. Take proud little Denise, for instance. How he had loved and pampered her! Now the Germans would cut off her head. It was terrible to think of it! Hitler wasn't joking. That's why he had conquered. What would become of Denise? Tessa blew his nose twice; the tears trickled down it. Then he remembered Lucien's chestnut hair and shuddered. Lucien was sure to soil the name of Tessa. It was in his blood: he took after his uncle Robert. Only Robert had got off with four years' imprisonment, whereas Lucien was a crook by nature. But perhaps he had been killed. That would be the end of the house of Tessa. And France would come to an end as well. Tessa waved his hand. Suddenly his face took on an angry look; he was thinking of Poulletie. The base creature was probably singing her songs to the Germans. She would not care about national mourning so long as she could find somebody younger and livelier.

An hour later Tessa was in a different mood altogether. A mere trifle was the cause of the change. Breteuil had rung up to ask him how he was feeling. Tessa then realized that he was still needed. Although he had refused to undertake the task of showing up the Masons at the meeting of the Assembly, he proposed to make a short telling speech. He had succeeded in discovering that L'Humanite had

(Continued on Page 6)

## Death Toll in Double Rail Disaster at 82

(Continued from Page 1)

civilian defense aides, the American Red Cross, nearby residents and others for their work in rescue and caring for the injured. Within 15 minutes after the wreck, more than 500 air raid wardens and assistants were at the scene, holding back the crowds, helping the injured, preventing looting and aiding in rescue work. Soldiers, sailors, marines and Coast Guards were sent to the scene, and remained throughout the night and day.

### ICC DISCUSSES WRECK CAUSE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UP).—S. N. Mills, safety director for the Interstate Commerce Commission, said today it was "very improbable" that a hot box could have developed on the Congressional Limited "if the journal box were in proper condition" when the Pennsylvania Railroad train left Washington.

"If the journal box were in proper condition at Washington, it is very improbable that a hot box could develop in the distance the train traveled," Mills said.

He said that a "hot box" has a distinctive odor which can be detected even when the train is in motion. He added that hot boxes develop rarely when journals are properly maintained under modern methods.

### PROBE CENTRAL DERAILMENT UPSTATE

CANASTOTA, N. Y., Sept. 7 (UP).—A three-way investigation was begun here today into the cause of the derailment of the New York Central Railroad's 2th Century Limited, crack extra-fare flier from Chicago to New York, which killed three persons and injured eight.

All those dead were members of the crew of the train's steam locomotive, which exploded after it had left the rails and turned over.

The eight injured, spokesmen for

the railroad said, were six railway mail clerks and two men believed to be dining car waiters. None was hurt seriously.

The dead: George Pierce, Syracuse, N. Y., engineer; Leo Kane, Utica, N. Y., traveling fireman; and John Larson, Syracuse, N. Y., fireman.

Five cars of the 17-car train were derailed and all four trunk lines of the railroad here were blocked, causing further delays in schedules already disrupted by the heavy holiday traffic.

By noon, three of the tracks had been cleared of wreckage and railroad officials said all traffic would be restored within a few hours.

Meanwhile, railroad officials, state police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation opened a combined investigation.

The accident occurred shortly after 4:30 A. M. today and brought hundreds of persons of this farming community to the scene to aid in rescue work. Many of the passengers, unhurt but shaken up, were taken to nearby farm houses.

Injured were taken to hospitals in nearby towns in ambulances sent from Rome, Syracuse and other communities.

## NMU Pickets Pegler in Houston

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 7 (UP).—Members of the National Maritime Union today began demonstrations in front of the Houston press building in protest against the syndicated column of Westbrook Pegler, published by the newspaper.

The columnist, who has devoted several recent columns to the merchant marine and the NMU, was called on the placard of one demonstrator, "Polsen-Pen Pegler—Hitler's Little Helper."

Eleven of the men were walking the sidewalk around the building and one of them said more would be around "when they get their signs made."

## 3-Power Talks Nearer-FDR

(Continued from Page 1)

taken as indications that efforts are being made to improve Anglo-Soviet-American relations.

Many observers here, however, were disturbed by an endorsement given by a high official on behalf of the United States government to proposals for a prolonged transition period after the end of the war before a peace treaty is written.

Hitherto this proposal has been boosted by Herbert Hoover, who has seen this transition period as one in which popular movements throughout Europe could be put down by armed forces.

The official American view of this idea was given in discussing the suggestion of Prime Minister Churchill that the combined chiefs of staff of the United States and Great Britain should be maintained after the war.

The official said that he looked forward to a period of transition between the firing of the last shot and the writing of the peace because the world would be pretty well shell-shocked.

During this period, he said, the victors will maintain peace by force if necessary.

It was in this connection that it was explained it would be necessary for the combined chiefs of staff to keep functioning.

## Gromyko Calls On Sec'y Hull

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UP).—Soviet Ambassador-Designate Andrei A. Gromyko called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull today in connection with what he said was a routine matter.

Gromyko said his credentials as ambassador have not arrived here but he said he expects them momentarily. He declined to comment when asked about the Mediterranean Commission which is being formed among the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union to handle political matters affecting that area.

## 48 Men Die In Houston Hotel Blaze

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 7 (UP).—Forty-eight persons, many of them elderly men living on relief, were killed today in the worst hotel fire in the history of Houston.

Many others were burned severely or injured when they jumped from the Gulf Hotel, a three-story structure. Police Homicide Detective H. T. Graham said actual police count



# Detroit CIO Parade Opens Bond Drive

## Thousands Cheer Murray at Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, Sept. 7.—The Labor Day parade of the CIO became a springboard for the launching of the Third War Loan in Michigan as well as the nation. While CIO parades still continued to march into Cadillac Square in a driblet, into the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and Philip Murray, president of the CIO addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau praised labor's role highly stating that the country "can count on union labor" and that "as far as War Bonds are concerned, no group in the country has a better record." He read a letter signed jointly by William Geen, AFL, Philip Murray, CIO, and Thomas Cashen, president of the Railroad Executives Association wherein they declared that "Winning the war was the biggest job of organized labor" and expressed their conviction that it was a fight for the survival of free labor.

**FRENCH WORKERS GREETING**  
The thousands of CIO members, many of them in their work clothes, for the wheels of Detroit industry did not halt for a moment, listened with interest to the letter read by Morgenthau signed by the leaders of the French underground, both inside and outside of France. Their message to the American workers read:

"Brothers of America! We are counting on you to continue with all your might, intensifying by all the means within your power, the effort which will bring liberation. It spoke of the clandestine activities of the French workers—strikes and sabotage, which meant arrest, death and torture.

A great cheer arose as Philip Murray rose to speak. "This Labor Day is therefore essentially a part of the great military struggle now raging in which the armies of democracy are locked in combat on many fronts with the armies of dictatorship and totalitarianism," he told the nation. "We must use this holiday to restore and plan for renewed efforts to redouble democracy throughout the world," he continued.

**REAFFIRM LABOR'S PLEDGE**  
The workers applauded when he reaffirmed labor's pledge of uninterrupted production. "There will be no let up in giving our armed forces the necessary implements of war until the day when there is no longer need for them," Murray asserted.

Murray expressed pleasure over the statement made earlier in the day by Morgenthau that "labor unions throughout the broad land are to be made bond-issuing agencies." He added that "organized labor will perform in that patriotic field as it has performed in the others where it has been given recognition."

Following the radio speech, he took the occasion to challenge business to step forward, and together with labor and government plan for the problems that will follow peace.

"I call upon organized capital and big business of the United States to immediately arise to its full measure of responsibility and to meet all of its obligations," he stated, and urged that they come out not with slogans but with deeds in meeting these problems.

Although there had been a steady downpour almost to the time of the parade, an estimated fifty thousand people lined the streets to watch several thousand unionists march with banners calling for the invasion of Europe now, for the investigation of the fifth column in Detroit, against discrimination, for a grand jury investigation of the anti-Negro riots and demanding coalition warfare.

The only four notes introduced were the "super-revolutionary" slogans of Briggs Local 212 under the leadership of Bill Masey, Trotskyite and one in the higher councils of the Reuther-Leonard faction in the UAW-CIO. For example, one called for the formation of the third party, which indicates that Masey has not given up the fight on this splitting issue, and this helps explain Reuther's silence on this issue.

As the clouds threatened to open up, R. J. Thomas, president and George F. Addes, briefly greeted the workers. Thomas expressing the hope that "when we return next year, we will be celebrating victory" called upon everyone to return to the shop and do everything they could to hasten victory.

**Willkie Visits GOP Leaders in Maine**  
PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7 (UP).—Wendell Willkie, on a swing through New England, visited Portland today and conferred with Maine Republican leaders.

The 1940 Republican Presidential nominee came to Portland from Lancaster, N. H., where he was the weekend guest of Sinclair Weeks, treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

During his one-day stay here, Willkie was the guest of William S. Linnell, Republican National Committeeman for Maine.

He'd Be There Sept. 9 . . . .



... if he were not on the high seas, carrying the weapons of war to our armies and allies. James Vincent Polito, above, 19-year-old Italian American student of Massachusetts Institute of Technology shipped out because he wanted to help destroy the Axis. Polito had a comment to make on the September 9th Garden Rally before leaving. He said a big turnout "will show that Americans of Italian descent are 100 per cent behind the victory effort. I know the Madison Square Garden Rally will be a terrific success—it's got to be!"

## Local in Frey's Union Asks AFL Reject Lewis

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—A Molders Union local, part of the same international whose Lewis is headed by John P. Frey, has come out against John L. Lewis and demanded rejection of his application for readmission into the Federation.

Local 125, of the International Molders Union, which took this action, has also introduced a resolution to the same effect in the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council for action at the next meeting. The statement condemns Lewis for interference with war production, antagonism to President Roosevelt and responsibility for enactment of the Smith-Connally law. Recently the Wisconsin Federation of Labor took the same position.

## B'klyn Voters Meet Rep. O'Toole Tonight

Congressman Donald L. O'Toole, Representative from the nation's largest district, will speak at a "Meet-Your-Congressman" meeting in Aperia Manor, Kings Highway, Brooklyn, at 8 P.M. tonight.

This session, sponsored by the CIO Community Council of the 2nd and 16th A. D. Kings, will give organized labor and the rest of the community a chance to hear his program and to tell him what they want.

Rep. O'Toole has already met labor—at least a part of it. A delegation from the CIO Community Council conferred with him recently, presenting detailed questions on his stand and checking up particularly on his absence from Congress when such important legislation as the Subsidy Bill and the like were up for a vote.

Jack Bigel, Council president, acted as spokesman. O'Toole informed the delegation that his absence was caused by illness and that he had been excused from sessions from February to May for that reason.

**DISCUSS CIO PROGRAM**  
The CIO program was discussed point by point. O'Toole declared full support for repeal of the Smith-Connally law, for limiting incomes to \$25,000 a year, for increasing tax exemptions to \$800 for single people, \$1,500 for married couples and \$400 for dependents.

He said he favored price rollback to May, 1942 levels; repeal of the victory tax on salaries under \$3,000 a year, and would support increasing taxes on firms with war contracts' profiting from the war, and oppose sales taxes.

Although he had voted twice for the Dies Committee three successive times, he said he would "never vote for it again." He described the Dies committee, investigating the Federal Communications Commission, as "a sewer" and said he would vote against any furtherance of Smith, Cox, Kerr, Hobbs and Dies Committees at the next session. He expressed support also for extension of the Social Security Act.

The delegation informed O'Toole that voting right was not enough and that it was necessary to form a strong pro-administration coalition with all the New York Congressmen to defeat the anti-Roosevelt forces out to wreck the war effort. The Congressman promised to work along with the Scanlon committee to protect the consumer and agreed to speak at neighborhood meetings on the price rollback and the importance of registration. The Wednesday meeting was arranged as a result.

The delegation included representatives from Locals 475 and 1225, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; State, County &

## Foster Lashes 2nd Front Delay At Labor Picnic

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, Sept. 7.—More than a thousand visitors attending the Labor Press Picnic for the Daily Worker, heard William Z. Foster lambast the apparent in Congress and the Department of State who piddled around with Franco, Finland, Darlan and hatched out anti-Soviet plots to delay the final destruction of the Axis.

He called for a mobilization of the workers in support of the Second Front, coalition warfare and the policies of President Roosevelt. Foster urged the unity of the AFL, CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods and expressed disappointment that it had not yet been created in this important war center.

His mention of the victorious onrush of the Russian armies brought cheers from the crowd. "The Russians are not asking for anything that they would not be prepared to do themselves," he asserted when he spoke of the Soviet's urgent demand for the opening of the western front. "When they say the Second Front can be opened up, it can be," he declared as he indicated that the military sagacity and skill of the Red Army had been proven many times.

**LAMBASTS G.O.P. PLOTTERS**  
The Republican conference in Mackinac Island met with its scathing criticism as he characterized the "past-war plans" as "plotting against the American people" and as an "effort to defeat the war aims of our country."

Foster meted out punishment to Walter Reuther for his factional role in the UAW-CIO. He made it clear that the undermining of the no-strike pledge in the Reuther-Leonard caucus was not done with Reuther's sanction, any more than the direct support given Lewis by the Reuther caucus at the Michigan CIO Convention was done without his support. Particularly sharp were Foster's observations about Reuther's opposition to incentive pay.

**ODT Asks Democrats, GOP Limit Delegates**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UP).—The Office of Defense Transportation said today it has asked the Republican and Democratic parties to hold their 1944 conventions in Chicago and to limit attendance from distant points to the necessary delegates and attendants.

Henry F. McCarthy of ODT's Division of Traffic Movement, said that while it was difficult to look ahead 12 months, travel conditions made it necessary to hold such large conventions in a centrally located city with a maximum number of transportation systems from all directions.

**Warning that any further delays in opening a second front will make victory only more costly in American and British lives, the U.E. News in its September 4th issue urged that our forces invade Western Europe NOW.**

The U.E. News, official organ of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, printed the following editorial:

Hitler's armies in the Soviet Union are obviously in serious trouble.

The opportunity for the military forces of the United States and Great Britain to invade Europe and force an early military decision in the war in the near future is obvious.

The danger of further delays in the full-scale invasion of Europe also seems obvious.

It can be said that the danger of delay today is not so much a danger to the Soviet Union, as a danger to the fighting men of America and Great Britain.

## CIO Smelter Convention to Open in Butte

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
BUTTE, Sept. 7.—Fifty years of struggle will be reviewed here next Monday when the golden jubilee convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, CIO, opens in Miners Union Hall.

Main reports will be given by Reid Robinson, president, Ralph Rasmussen, vice-president and James Leary, secretary-treasurer. Some 250 delegates from locals throughout the United States and Canada will come together to perfect and strengthen machinery for carrying on the greatest struggle in the union's 50-year history, the global fight against fascism.

Robinson, Rasmussen Leary and other members of the international executive board were expected to arrive here in the next day or two. The board will meet Wednesday to hear the president's and the secretary-treasurer's report. Convention headquarters will be opened in the Finlen Hotel. Sessions will be held in Miners Hall.

### POINTS ON AGENDA

An announcement from MM&SW offices in Denver says that the following matters are certain to be subjects of discussion and action:

A salute to the tremendous organizing advances of Canadian brothers who old locals have expanded and many new locals have been established.

A special welcome to Casting Division delegates, who will be participating in their first MM&SW convention, following the union's merger during the past year with the former National Association of Die Casting Workers.

Examination of production figures in the non-ferrous metals industry in relation to needs and reassertions of manpower policies necessary to bring production up to war needs.

Plans to use the political force of the union to greatest advantage by legislative action.

Organization problems, discussion of contract gains, future policy in relation to National War Labor Board rulings, and administrative questions will also occupy convention attention.

## Polly Sold 16 Subs in Her Plant, 'Was Easy'

Polly Shore, a blonde-haired war worker, sold 16 subscriptions to The Worker to shopmates at the Gussacks Machine Products Corp., Queens, thus rolling up one of the best individual records in New York State. That entitled her to a prize of a Labor Day holiday at a camp—

it up by selling or giving a copy to read in leisure hours, out of the shop.

Recently, Polly transferred her activities to the Ocean Park section of the Communist Party, in Brooklyn where she's working as press director for a club which has named itself after Communist Councilman Peter V. Cacchione. She's out to put that club over the top with The Worker and has already challenged other Kings County clubs to a contest. Judging by her record in the war plant, Kings is going to have a new champion-ship within the next month.

But Polly didn't want the prize. "I don't think I ought to get an award for that," she said. "I could have gotten two to three times as many if I'd really worked on it."

What she did was to cut out an article that she thought would be of special interest to people working around her. She showed it to them and spent a few minutes talking it over. Later, she'd introduce them to the paper that the clipping came from. Like as not, they'd take a sub after that.

People in the shop are working so hard and are so tired that they can't expect them to read a whole paper or even part of it during their working hours, according to Polly. That's why she employed clipping and posted selected items from The Worker on the bulletin board from time to time, following

**Further Delays in Opening 2nd Front Will Increase Casualties, UE Paper Shows**

A year ago, when the working people of the United States and Great Britain were calling upon their governments to put forth their full military strength in the invasion of Europe, and when the Soviet Union, hardpressed to hold back the invaders, was asking also that her Allies bear a fuller share of the burden of war, it was possible for those not convinced of the necessity for a Second Front to say: "You only want a Second Front to help Russia."

**OPponents of INVASION**  
Of the Russian appeal, opponents of invasion could say: "It's natural for the Russians to ask—they're taking a beating. We don't blame them for asking, but we should turn them down."

We believe that both of those attitudes were mistaken, but a year ago both of them could be, and were, taken.

That is not true today. Today the Red Army is smashing the Nazis back. The Nazis reel under the Red Army's blows.

And today the Soviet Union is calling for a Second Front, even

## WLB Hands Down Vital Boeing Award

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Acting to solve Boeing Aircraft Company's pressing manpower and production problems, the National War Labor Board has approved a 75-cent classification and wage rate schedule which gives raises to nearly 75 per cent of the 33,000 who work there.

This represents the first important recognition by WLB that wages, manpower and war production are inter-related and influence each other. It constitutes application of that part of President Roosevelt's executive order which says: "The WLB may grant wage increases to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandard conditions of living, to correct gross inequalities, and to aid the effective prosecution of the war."

Boeing turns out Flying Fortresses at its Seattle and Renton, Wash., plants in the highest labor market in the country. Recently management, along with other aircraft companies has revealed acute manpower problems, shortages in personnel, and fluctuation.

One attempt to solve the wage question without reference to these headwinds failed miserably. On March 3, last, the WLB awarded workers a 4 and a half cent an hour wage increase on a case which had been pending before the board for eight months.

**AWARD DISAPPROVED**  
The award aroused widespread resentment among workers, 40 per cent of whom received only 62 and a half cents an hour. The 4 and a half cents wasn't enough to help them meet increased living costs in a war boomtown. But, even more important than that, it was so far short of prevailing rates elsewhere that it highlighted intensified manpower and fluctuation problems.

Nearby shipyard workers were receiving 95 cents an hour as starting rates and were asking raises. Southern California aircraft companies were paying much more. That's where labor was going.

The WLB's new award apparently reconsiders the March award for it provides \$73 for each Boeing worker retroactive to March 3.

At the same time, it replaces a 67 cent an hour starting rate with a minimum of \$25 cents. Under the old schedule workers reached the \$25 figure after three months.

The new schedule displaces the former system of four wage classifications ranging from \$25 cents after three months up to \$45 cents an hour and instead establishes 10 wage classifications from \$25 cents to \$1.60 an hour.

WLB Chairman W. H. Davis said the increases were granted in line with board authority to provide adjustments in "rare and unusual cases." In this instance, the board moved wages up to the maximum of tested going rates, instead of the minimum.

Mr. Davis said that the new wage classifications would reduce production costs and help stabilize the manpower situation.

Boeing workers are members of Aeronautical Mechanics Union, Local 751, of the International Association of Machinists. The union got wide CIO and AFL as well as community support on its wage fight, conducted without losing time from production.

## Addes Hits Racism, Red-Baiters in UAW

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, Sept. 7.—Baiting of minority groups of all kinds not only weakens the union but impedes victory over Hitlerism asserted George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the UAW-CIO in his column in the present issue of the United Automobile Worker.

"Baiting of any kind or character of a good trade unionist is a vicious practice" stated Addes unequivocally. "We care not whether it is Catholic-baiting, Jew-baiting, red-baiting, Negro-baiting, one is as bad as the other and all done to confuse the workers and bring to disunion within the Union. It weakens the labor movement and plays into the hands of those who oppose the principles for which we stand."

He devotes most of his column to the discrimination practiced against the Negro people, exposing the myth of the racial inferiority that is offered as the excuse of Negro-baiting managements and those within the labor movement who follow the same line. Addes expresses pride in the exemplary behavior of the workers in the shop during the bloody insurrection.

"Any individual, and that includes all of our membership, who through any action on his part, and by Negro-baiting, Catholic-baiting, Jew-baiting and red-baiting stirs up trouble between workers is not only impeding our chances for an early victory over Hitler but is untrue to the ideals for which our country and our union stand."

Addes concludes his column by appealing that the "future record (of the Union) show that we are one in our determination to fight for unity and good relations between all groups and individuals."

The plea for unity within the union was met with a vicious blast in an unsigned letter in the Catholic Wage Earner of September 3, which red-baits Addes. The Wage Earner is the organ of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists which sides with the Reuther-Leonard faction in the UAW.

## Wrecks Spotlight Railroad Problems

(Continued from Page 1)  
Limited case, S. M. Mills safety director of the Interstate Commerce Commission, observed that the "hot box" which burned off the axle, would have been "very improbable" if inspection of the "Journal Box" at Washington would have been up to requirements.

Much personnel is inexperienced. The effort to fill manpower needs leads many inexperienced workers to all sorts of duties that call for care and a sense of responsibility. The shift of many experienced railroad workers to other, better paying work, or to the armed services, has forced the railroad industries to fall back upon inexperienced workers.

Railroad unions have often warned that we are heading toward a railroad crisis. They cited the low wages paid for the bulk of the workers in the industry and what it would mean when so many turned to other work. They pointed out, and the President agreed with them, that the railroad industry is the only major industry that pays overtime only after 48 hours.

**WAGE LAG CONTINUES**  
Those warning have been ignored. To this day a wage increase awaits an O. K. from Economic Stabilization Director Fred Vinson. He turned back a previous raise because it did not strictly comply with the "Little Steel" formula. Now, with the crisis in the railroad industry coming into dramatic prominence, perhaps the "Little Steel" formula would be overlooked.

Railroad management, viewing problems from the standpoint of profits and business as usual, has

held off a joint management set-up so far. The fact is that in the railroad industry particularly, a joint set-up would be very fruitful.

The overwhelming majority of the railroad workers are organized. Counting 1,500,000 they are well disciplined and strongly influenced by old-established unions. Most of the unions have rules that have been invoked to secure jobs and prevent unemployment. In no case are any of those rules or agreements directed against the war effort or such emergency measures as may be needed while the war lasts.

Management-labor cooperation on the railroads could meet the problems. A joint training and upgrading program could be worked out. A joint education drive could go a long way to winning the workers generally, particularly the new ones, for a more conscientious discharge of their work. So at the railroad shops, technical rooms and offices, there would be far better teamwork.

It is not only a matter of accidents. The interests of the war effort demand teamwork in the railroad industry and the labor unions have a vital part to play in this program.

**Allied Pilots in New Burma Blows**  
NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (UP).—American and British fliers teamed yesterday to deal new heavy blows to the Japanese in Burma, with United States airmen blasting enemy barracks east of Mandalay and the RAF striking at communications lines over a widespread area. Allied communiques announced today.



# B'klyn Dodgers, as Usual, Are Chuck Full of News

Ebbets Field Data Discloses That Pitching Crew Is in Top Form, Schultz Is Hitting, Attendance Has Picked Up, Frenchy Is Beamed

By Phil Gordon

Memorable, indeed, is the day when there is no news about the doings of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Day in and day out, those lads from Ebbets Field manage to maintain a steady stream of new information for baseball fans.

If, say, they're not embarking upon a 10-game losing streak, then they're promoting a 10-game winning skein. If once their pitcher's mound resembled the BMT during rush hour, the team's hurling is now a high-quality item. If for a long stretch of time the club looked like the old men's home during the busy season, it is now charged with conducting kindergarten classes.

The Dodgers, in short, get around. They are chuck full of interesting actions and are simply loaded with "comph."

For instance, yesterday alone produced the following items:

(1) The team, which a few weeks ago was battling to keep out of the second division, is now 1½ games out of second place and is quite prepared to overtake the Cincinnati Reds in the final two-week stretch drive. Biggest reason for this, of course, is the pitching.

Although Fritz Ostermueller did not complete that second game against the Braves, which snapped the Dodgers' 10-game winning streak, the longest since Leo Durocher took over the reins five years ago, the former American Leaguer provided sufficient evidence that he can be counted upon to do some fancy flinging.

In his first starting assignment as a Dodger, the left-hander, who hasn't played since July 28, allowed only five hits in nine innings, only being removed for a pinch-hitter.

Curt Davis likewise has returned to form, hurling hitless ball for the last six games of Monday's opening game. Ditto for Whitlow Wyatt and Kirby Higbe, both of whom have demonstrated in the last two weeks that they can go the full route.

And, naturally, Rex Barney, that 18-year-old acquisition, a first-rate major league prospect, who showed unexpected power in going 14 innings against the Giants last week.

(2) Howie Schultz has definitely captured the first-base option. Coming through with some very timely hits, the tall fellow pounded the ball for a healthy 300 average during the 10-game stretch picking up his anemic over-all average to a passable .250. Of his fielding, there is no question. He appears set to be tending the initial sack at Ebbets Field for a long time to come.

(3) Should Durocher be dropped as manager, it is Billy Herman, who has been playing great ball all year and who hit in 17 consecutive games, is slated to take over the managerial chores next year, according to the grapevine.

(4) The item is good, too. The Brooklyn Young Communist League is sponsoring a picnic and sports carnival this coming Sunday—all day—at the Clove Lake Park, Staten Island.

Included in the sports are hardball and softball games, basketball throw, a fudge hitting contest and several track activities, among which are the 60-yard and 100-yard events, and a 400-yd. relay. Although not properly listed under sports as we know it, the potato dash, the 3-legged race and the hop-skip-and-jump are also part of the athletic program.

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# DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1943

## There Is Nothing Funny About the Giants

There may be a point when a tragedy in the sports world becomes so overwhelming and complete, that it provokes laughter. However, there is nothing—absolutely, nothing—funny about the status of the New York Giants.

Only by virtue of its long-standing franchise in the National League can the Polo Grounds be considered anywhere near being a major league team.

The word "team" is being used in the loosest sort of way, for, actually, the Giants do not possess anything like a team.

They are down to 20 players, for one. They could add a few more—it would be legal—but they have made no provision in the front office for increasing the roster.

Secondly, Dick Bartell, the team's spark plug, is out for the remainder of the season. He was slapped on the right wrist Sunday by a ball thrown by Rex Barney. One of the bones was fractured, according to X-rays, and doctors have estimated that he cannot return to the field for another four weeks. By that time not only will the season be over, but the World Series will have ended.

While "spark plug" may sound out of place when it concerns a ball player on an eight-man outfit, it is a fair description of the situation of the Giants from dropping into the Three-Eye League.

Besides which, the Giants are even scared now of getting into a "discussion" with the umpire on a close play. For if they do, and a player is bounced, it means that Mel Ott has to go into the line-up. Ott is sick and definitely should not be playing, but he's the Giants' entire reserve.

Another indication of the seriousness of the Giant situation. Henceforth, every time that Ace Adams, who is assuming the status of a regular, goes to the mound for a bit of relief hurling, he will be creating a new all-time record. So far this season he has acted like the fireman for 61 times, tying his own mark. With some 20-odd games to go, it is safe to estimate that Ace will travel the distance from bull-pen to diamond-center at least 10 times more.

The present day Giants, furthermore, unlike their glorious predecessors of 1912 and 1936, have not won one series in their last 11. In nine they were defeated; twice they tied.

The pay-off, of course, is the fact that the Giants could have done something about it and could still do something about it for next year.

hiring of Negro workers and their upgrading as an important step in the solution of the manpower problem.

Another resolution acknowledged the tremendous role the trade unions are playing in the fight against discrimination through the co-operation of Negro and white workers.

Army Man in Uruguay Asks Second Front

(Continued from Page 4)

published the advertisements of a furniture firm owned by an Alsatian Jew. He would be able to exclaim: "Invisible golden chains link Jewish capital with the Communists. That is the origin of this criminal war."

At the last moment Breteuil took Tessa on one side. "It will be better if you don't speak," he said. Tessa blinked his eyelids resentfully. Breteuil explained to him that it was a question of tact. The nerves of the country were raw and the gallery had to be taken into consideration. They would drag up all the past: Staskevsky, the Popular Front, and so on. . . . Tessa agreed to the suggestion but felt depressed once again; he wanted to live, but the earth was trembling beneath him. Grandel, who had just arrived from Paris, catching sight of Tessa in the foyer of the Casino, Grandel hurried across to him and amiably told him all about Paris. "There were very few people there at first," he said, "but now the place is gradually filling up. They went to reopen the opera. On the whole, the Germans have restored order. They're behaving very well. You'd hardly think they were conquerors. They're more like guardians. . . ."

Some deputies who had come up listened to Grandel in silence. A senator exclaimed: "Oh! But it was impossible to make out whether he was delighted or dissatisfied."

Bergery shook Tessa warmly by the hand. "It's a good thing to see you here at this post. I was convinced you wouldn't leave France in her hour of difficulty."

Tessa gave a slight inclination of his birdlike head by way of acknowledgment. Tiny beads of sweat gleamed on his sharp nose. He was quite touched by Bergery's remark; it showed that at least some people realized that he

had taken a heavy cross upon himself. Was it an easy matter to sign a shameful armistice and to come here to take part in the liquidation of the past?

"I serve France," he replied. "By the way, Blum's here, and so is Fougere. I wonder what they'll do when it comes to the voting? Especially Fougere. It's no joke he down and scourge himself. Ha! That's what it comes to. He won't dare to vote against. It's a pity Ducloux isn't here. That war-monger. . . ."

"Where is he?"

"In the Army, I suppose."

"Probably he was the first to give himself up," Grandel put in; "I know these 'last-ditchers.'"

"But where is Villard?"

"Nobody knows. He disappeared after we left Tours."

"I heard he bolted to Lisbon through Spain."

"Surely the Spaniards wouldn't let him through?"

"What a story that would make a visa!"

"They say the Spaniards have mounted machine-guns on the frontier. And they're putting everybody who gets across into a concentration camp."

Tessa smiled. What, after all, was history, he thought. A set of quadrilles—backwards and forwards—and gentlemen change partners. . . . The Spaniards had probably put Villard into a concentration camp. It was easy to picture his indignation with his glasses bobbing up and down on his nose. And what about his pictures? Had he really left his pictures at Avignon?

"There's something ludicrous in every tragedy," Tessa said. "Villard's fate amuses me. What a fright he must have had to make him leave his collection! Can you imagine his face?"

From behind Tessa came an injured voice: "If you can't imagine it, you can see it. I think your irony is out of place, Paul."

## In the Press Box:

## Major Clubs, Save Giants, Have Eye on Next Season

By C. E. Dexter

President Bill Cox of the Phillies sat in the royal box at the Yankee Stadium on Saturday afternoon, chatting with President Edward G. Barrow of the Yankees. Later that day, Cox announced that he had obtained Jack Russell, first baseman, and pitcher Ken Raffensberger from the Los Angeles Angels. He also denied that he was trying to buy second baseman Ford Mullen from Seattle. But he was obviously trying to wear a ball player or two—probably a catcher—for his Phillies.

The same day that Cox talked things over with Barrow, Branch Rickey of the Dodgers was bringing up some fair ball players from his Montreal Royals. On Saturday, Rex Barney, a Rickey prize, pitched 7-hit ball in 14 innings against the Giants. The Reds announced that 13 players were coming up to Cincinnati.

All of which proves that baseball is looking ahead to 1944. Whether the father-draft is continued through the winter, whether the army age limit is raised or lowered—baseball will be played in the major leagues in 1944.

In fact, there will be two major leagues in '44, but I seriously doubt if the National League will have eight major league clubs. For the New York Giants, with a playing roster today of just 20 men, are making no plans, have no prospects, and can only field a team in '44 which will be even weaker than this season's wretched crew.

It's about time that the lid was lifted from the Giant situation. A defeatist attitude prevented the Giants from preparing for the loss of Mize, Young, Marshall, Schumacher, Carpenter and Dananah. It is common talk that Leo Bondy, treasurer of the Giants, said last December that baseball would be discontinued by July, 1943. If this remark didn't indicate a belief that America would be in desperate straits by last July, then I can't understand English.

For President Roosevelt, as well as Army and Navy officials, have repeatedly expressed their belief that the game is a fine, healthy morale stimulant to men in uniform and war workers.

For a long time I believed that Bill Terry, ex-manager of the Giants, was responsible for the deterioration of the team, since 1937. Terry made unfortunate deals. But now it is plain that the Giant front office, Mr. Bondy and Horace Stoneham, do not support a progressive baseball policy. In peace time, this is their business. But in wartime—consider the value of Rudy York's home run streak this August in Detroit. Enormous crowds attended Tiger games all last month. Over 50,000 watched a double-header with the Yankees.

True. . . if the Tigers had but one Negro player on their roster, even one—so to speak—bad.

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However, in 1940, things were bad for Monty. He won only three of seven, pulling two draws and dropping two. And last year was miserable. Twice he lost to Sammy Angott and one to Maxie Shapiro.

Up to date, this year, he has taken nine in a row.

But what his future will be next year, or even, Friday night—has yet to be determined.

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## The Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

SINCLAIR LEWIS' latest novel, "Gideon Planish," having brought up the subject, some of my friends have been asking me if I did not care to revise my previously expressed opinion of the earlier Lewis, the one who wrote "Main Street" and "Arrowsmith." "Gideon Planish" they admit is pretty terrible; but like my friend and colleague, Sender Garlin, who is one of the most sensitive and broadly cultured critics that I know, they are inclined to feel that I am a bit hard on, not to say unfair to, the great Babbitt-tilter of the 1920's.

I am afraid that, on the whole, my answer must be in the negative. Fundamentally, my opinion stands. I am willing to grant you that, in the piece on Junior Saroyan which I wrote for these columns some weeks ago, I may have appeared to be too impressionistic, possibly even flippant, in my dismissal of "Red" Lewis; I was too offhand; I should have backed up my views. (That incidentally, is a bit of self-criticism such as is good for any critic's soul now and then.) But—well, let us see.

I have said that I was one of those who did not get up and cheer for "Main Street" some twenty-odd years ago. This does not mean that I did not see in the work a promising talent and one well worth watching. I did see just that. On the other hand, there were aspects of the book, certain aspects, which made me feel like suspending judgment and waiting for the author's next.

Let us for a moment try to see "Main Street" against the background of its time, which is the way one should look at any creative work. Sinclair Lewis and his first novel represent what Carl Van Doren, in his "Contemporary American Novelists," published in 1922, has called "the revolt from the village." In this respect Van Doren places the author of "Main Street" alongside Sherwood Anderson, Edgar Lee Masters, and others.

Personally, I myself recall very well the Main Street Era that followed World War I, and as I think back I am inevitably reminded of the popular after-war song of the period, "How You Goin' To Keep 'Em Down on the Farm after They've Seen Paris?" The war and the A. E. F. had broadened America's horizons and we had become painfully, but not very intelligently conscious of what H. L. Menckens was fond of calling our "interland." This I believe one of the things that contributed to the overnight best-selling success of "Main Street."

But what about the book itself, as a picture of our American small town life? It did give a picture of that life and, rather an annihilating one. Carol Kennicott, the heroine, was out to change things; but what did she have to offer in their place? If you're going to change the world or change a village, you have to have some sort of constructive pattern, and this neither Mr.

Lewis nor his protagonist appeared to possess. What Carol had to substitute was not greatly if at all better than the original article.

This brings us to the basic criticism which is to be made of Lewis' work in general. Do you remember that passage in the Communist Manifesto where Marx and Engels speak of "the idleness of rural life"? That phrase used to bother me; what did they mean by "idleness"? I think it is a matter of translation. What is meant, I believe, is: the stupefying effect of rural life in a capitalist-bourgeois society where the working class and the farmers (peasants) are severed from each other. We know that "idleness" has long since been done away with on the great collective farms of the Soviet Union. And even under capitalism the radio, movies, and ever increasing means of intercommunication are today doing much to alter the situation.

This was the thing of which America was becoming conscious after the First World War, and this was what made "Main Street" the success that it was. In such a case, as may be seen, everything depends upon the author's own capacity for growth and vision, and it was precisely here as I see it that Lewis failed. He failed to see the new social forces that were stirring in the country and the countryside. Many, even, of the movements and manifestations which he lampooned and lambasted were but the signs, pathetic though they might be, of an awakening, a spiritual hunger, among the lower classes of our towns and villages.

Take the small town club woman, for example, or even the Rotarian if you will. You may laugh at them, make them the easy butt of your superior ridicule—I should hardly call it satire—as Lewis does; or you may see in them something of a good deal deeper and more significant. It was this latter which Lewis failed to see. And therein lies his failure.

But I shall have more to say on this in my next.

### 'Books in Wartime' On the Air

The Council on Books in Wartime radio program, "Words at War," will present as its next three dramatizations "Since You Went Away," by Margaret Buell Wilder (Sept. 9); "Falange: The Axis Secret Army in the Americas," by Allen Chase (Sept. 16); and "They Shall Not Have Me," by Jean Helton (Sept. 23).

## Film World Staging Its Greatest Spectacle--'Bonds to Back the Attack'



GREER GARSON



JAMES CAGNEY



JUDY GARLAND



HARPO MARX



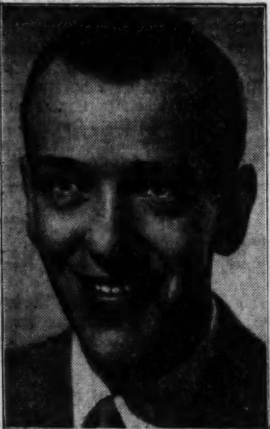
MICKEY ROONEY



OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND



LUCILLE BALL



FRED ASTAIRE

Inaugurating the Third War Loan Drive, six United States Army convoys will mobilize in Times Square today at 11 A.M. in front of the Hotel Astor. Destined for each of the five boroughs and Westchester County, the convoys, comprised of motorized equipment, trucks, jeeps, tanks, tank destroyers, etc., will be accompanied by Navy heroes who have come back from the fighting fronts to aid in the Bond Drive. Six special floats have been assigned to accompany each of the convoys. Following an informal reception and introduction of the war veterans to the assembled audience, the Army will fire a salute at 12 noon initiating the opening of the Third War Bond Drive.

## Hollywood Cavalcade Initiates Bond Drive In New York, Saturday

The Hollywood Bond Cavalcade, probably the greatest all-star show ever assembled left Los Angeles Sept. 4 by special train for Washington to open a coast-to-coast bond selling tour with a broadcast from the White House. The stars arrive here Saturday, Sept. 11, for a specially produced program at Madison Square Garden which is expected to raise over \$6,000,000 for the Third War Loan. Admission to this star-studded show will be by bond purchase with seats scaled from \$25 bond and up. Buyers of bonds may obtain tickets at Victory Square, 50th St. and Eighth Ave., and all leading department stores and theaters.

The New York Film Critics Circle is sponsoring a bond-selling contest among the motion picture theatres of Greater New York and will award certificates of merit to the motion picture theatres that do the best job during the THIRD WAR LOAN. The individual theatre effort is to be judged on the basis of the best campaign book issued by the movie house; that is, the best method of exploiting, publicizing and working up stunts for the campaign. These campaign books will be judged by a joint committee of the Film Critics and the War Activities Committee. Certificates of Merit will go to THREE categories of theatres in each of the five boroughs, (1) the best independent theatre in the bond drive; (2) the best independent circuit theatre; (3) the best major circuit theatre. Six hundred theatres in Greater New York will be involved in the competition. The winners will be announced shortly after the close of the campaign.

The entire tour and the local appearance were arranged by the Hollywood Victory Committee and the War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry as part of their share in the Third War Loan campaign under the leadership of the War Finance Committee of the U. S. Treasury.

Mobilization of star talent for the Hollywood Victory Committee's most ambitious effort in support of war bond sales has brought together an unprecedented cast of entertainers. Listed alphabetically they are: Fred Astaire, Lucille Ball, James Cagney, Olivia de Havilland, Judy Garland, Greer Garson, Kathryn Grayson, Betty Hutton, Kay Kyser and his band, Harpo Marx, Walter Pidgeon, Dick Powell and Mickey Rooney.

Alfred Newman, musical director of last year's Victory Caravan, wrote special musical arrangements for the stars. Script material was contributed by such well known radio and screen writers as H. Allen Smith, Eddie Moran, Jerry Golland, Wilkie Mahoney, Arthur Phillips, Carl Hurlinger and J. M. Josephberg. All recruited through the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization. E. L. Alperson is chairman of the Cavalcade committee for the War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry, which collaborated with the Hollywood Victory Committee in arranging the tour.



Two films about the USSR (above). The mystery gun, Katusha, seen in Paramount's "The City That Stopped Hitler—Heroic Stalingrad" at the Victoria Theatre. (Below) A scene from "The Seeds of Freedom" at the Stanley Theatre.

## The THEATRE

### 'Blossom Time' Is Added to Long List of Musical Revivals

BLOSSOM TIME, with Alexander Gray, Barbara Scully, Doug Leavitt, Robert Chisholm, Roy Cropper, Monna Monies, Jacqueline Bursan, Harry K. Morton and Zella Russell. Book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly from the original of A. M. Willner and H. Reichert. Music from the melodies of Franz Schubert, adapted and augmented by Edmund Romberg. Direction J. J. Schubert. Settings by W. A. Davis. Presented at the Ambassador Theatre by the Messrs. Schubert on Sept. 6, 1943.

By Ralph Warner

The Shuberts continue to revive from their list of past successes, the hit operettas of the 1920's. "Blossom Time" now joins "The Student Prince" in the Back-to-Broadway parade of tuneful romantic melody-shows. It does not stir quite as lively memories as "The Student Prince," probably because the present-day stage is becoming overloaded with these saccharine old-timers. But still boasts the immortal melodies of Franz Schubert—in Romberg dressing; and enough good voices to lull complacent audiences into sweet nothingness.

Quite a to-do has arisen over "The Student Prince," with P.M.'s critic, Louis Kronenberger getting it on the chin from the Shuberts because he called "The Student Prince" a "shoddy production." Your own critic found "The Student Prince" well up to the standard of operetta production, well sung and adequately presented. "Blossom Time" happens, however, to be on the slim side, so far as production is concerned. The chorus and ballet are small and unimportant. The scenery and costumes are not extravagant.

This will not detract from the pleasure of those who dislike the jive, dissonances and syncope, of swing and who prefer the dulcet flowing melodic strains of an old love song. "Blossom Time" is thick—almost cloying—with sentiment, rounded speeches, and not enough comedy. But it does have the glorious Schubert tunes.

Alexander Gray, veteran operetta leading man, scores as the sentimental composer. He is unaffected, simple and unorthodox—and also in good voice. Barbara Scully, that attractive blonde who stepped from the current "Student Prince" to this show, plays Miss engagingly, and is especially pleasing in "Only One Love Fills My Heart." Roy Cropper, who created the original Baron Cropper in 1922, is as suave as ever; and Douglas Leavitt bears the comedy burden with surprising ease—for it is not an easy role.

I, for one, would be well pleased if the operetta addicts would rest contented with the present roster of such shows. On that list "Blossom Time" occupies a modest but not unworthy place.

## About Escapist Plays

"Watch on the Rhine" has received a terrific huzzahing as a screen play. Lillian Hellman's drama, written for the stage—in short, a one-set play—is so dynamic in its revelation of the power of the people to fight against fascism, that it has taken the country by storm.

Yet, studying the drama news, the hand-outs, the critical observations, the managerial outpourings, I find nothing to prove that the lesson of "Watch on the Rhine" has been learned by dramatists or producers.

George Abbott made the statement in the New York Times the other day that plays "will prove escapist in proportion to the habits, thoughts and bad or good taste of the people in the audience." And John Chapman, the new reviewer of the Daily News, flings the statement "Any Good Show is Escapist" in 72-pt. stymie type, clear across a tabloid page.

It's pretty late in the day to start teaching Mr. Chapman that whereas escapist plays may be good, the really fine works of the theatre are seldom escapist. For example, "Of Thee I Sing," that delightful Kaufman-Gershwin satire on Harding's and Hoover's administrations, and other Washington absurdities, was escapist only in that it was light musical entertainment. But it put over a point to its audience—that Love might as well be the issue in a presidential election in which you men and double-talkers are fronts for behind-the-scenes interests.

Mr. Abbott comes right out with the truth when he says that plays will be produced this fall "to make money." He's right and tooting on that score. But he overlooks the fact that money can be made on plays which teach the audience the meaning of the war, which illuminate problems of daily life, and which, while entertaining, stimulate the mind and its imagination.

BROADWAY BREVITIES.—Plays are being written about Francis Scott Key, Winston Churchill and the lady who didn't beat U. S. Grant for the Presidency in 1872. . . . Gilbert is producing to produce a musical show based on Moinar's "The Play's the Thing." . . . "Three's a Family" is now a hit, after a poorish start. . . . Sam Jaffe may appear in a new play written especially for him by H. S. Kraft. . . . Zoe Akin, with two new scripts under her arm, is about to return to Broadway. . . . The plays are "Plans for Tomorrow," and "Starvation on Red River," the latter about a famine in a Middle Western community. . . . "The Patriots" will shortly go on tour with Julie Hayden in the Madge Evans' role. . . . Elmer Rice's "A New Life" comes to the Royale on Sept. 15. . . . The "Pony and Bess" revival opens next Monday at the 44th Street for a three-week engagement. . . . and Katherine Dunham's dance revue plays a two weeks' engagement at the Marlin Beck Theatre beginning next Sunday. . . .

### THE STAGE

"A TRIUMPH"—BARNES, Her. Trib. Jan. KIEPURA, Maria EGGERTH in the New Opera Company Production of THE MERRY WIDOW Directed by FELIX BRENTANO. Conductor ROBERT STOLZ. Choreography GEORGE BALANCHINE. Extra. Artistic "Bosch Parallel." Rev. 5:30, 7:15-7:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:45.

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"—ATKINSON, Times. Directed by FELIX BRENTANO. Conductor ROBERT STOLZ. Choreography GEORGE BALANCHINE. Extra. Artistic "Bosch Parallel." Rev. 5:30, 7:15-7:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:45.

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"—ATKINSON, Times. Directed by FELIX BRENTANO. Conductor ROBERT STOLZ. Choreography GEORGE BALANCHINE. Extra. Artistic "Bosch Parallel." Rev. 5:30, 7:15-7:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:45.

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## RADIO PROGRAM

**MORNING**  
 8:00-WEAF-News Reports  
 WOR-News: Aunt Jenny's Stories  
 WJZ-Kibitzer's Music Comedy  
 WABC-News: Music Talks  
 WJZ-News: Music Talks  
 8:30-WEAF-News: Music Talks  
 WOR-News: Music Talks  
 9:00-WEAF-News: Music Talks  
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 WOR-News: Music Talks  
 12:00-WEAF-News: Music Talks  
 WOR-News: Music Talks

**AFTERNOON**  
 12:00-WEAF-News: Music Talks  
 WOR-News: Music Talks  
 12:30-WEAF-News: Music Talks  
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 1:00-WEAF-News: Music Talks  
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 12:00-WEAF-News: Music Talks  
 WOR-News: Music Talks

**HIGHLIGHTS**  
 Masterwork Hour, 9 A. M., WNYC - Saga of Symphonies, 10, WLBB - Noon Luncheon Musicale, 12, WLBB - Fingers of Genius, 4:15, WLBB; Superman, 5:45, WOR; What's Your War Job? 7:05, WJZ - Can You Top This, 7:30, WOR - Lone Ranger, 7:30, WJZ - Mr. and Mrs. North, 8:00, WEAF . . . Third Victory Drive War Bond Show, 9, WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC . . . Great Moments in Music, 10, WABC . . . Morton Gould Program, 10:30, WABC . . . Alexander Kipnis, 11:30, WABC.

**OUR CITY STATION-WNYC**  
 8:00-News Report  
 8:30-Morning Serenade  
 9:00-The World Ad Column of the Air  
 9:30-Music Moods  
 10:00-City Consumer's Guide  
 10:30-New York City Food and Nutrition Program  
 11:00-Organ Recital  
 11:30-Around New York Today  
 12:00-Masterwork Hour  
 12:30-Official Consumer Information  
 13:00-Organ Recital  
 13:30-Eyes and Ears of the Air Force  
 14:00-"Ration and Recipes"  
 14:30-New York City Food and Nutrition Program  
 15:00-"You and Your Health"  
 15:30-Missing Persons Alarms  
 16:00-Wake Up New York  
 16:30-Pages of Melody  
 17:00-Market Question Box  
 17:30-Symphonic Mainline  
 18:00-Silence for the Seven Million  
 18:30-News Report  
 19:00-Music for Young People  
 19:30-Jean Amato-Songs  
 20:00-The Music of Czechoslovakia  
 20:30-Selective Service Program  
 21:00-News Report  
 21:30-The Waltz Ad Column of the Air  
 22:00-Fire Dept. Auxiliary Corps  
 22:30-Masterwork Hour  
 23:00-On the Alert  
 23:30-News and Ration Report  
 24:00-Launching of Third War Loan Drive-From Hollywood and Washington

**MANHATTAN**  
 The Elgin Theatre, 19th St. and 8th Ave., Wednesday and Thursday.  
 The De Luxe Theatre, Tremont and Belmont Aves., Wednesday through Friday.  
 The Rosedale Theatre, Westchester Ave. and St. Lawrence, Thursday through Saturday, "Mission to Moscow" and "Two Senoritas from Chicago."

**BRONX**  
 The Elgin Theatre, 19th St. and 8th Ave., Wednesday and Thursday.  
 The De Luxe Theatre, Tremont and Belmont Aves., Wednesday through Friday.  
 The Rosedale Theatre, Westchester Ave. and St. Lawrence, Thursday through Saturday, "Mission to Moscow" and "Two Senoritas from Chicago."

### Langston Hughes Drama On Air Tonight

On Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 8:45 P. M., WNYC will offer in this series a special dramatization of "In the Service of My Country" by the talented Negro poet, Langston Hughes, which will be directed by Frank Telford. The theme of the drama is the Negro's stake in the war.

### 'Boy from Stalingrad' Today and Tomorrow

Today and tomorrow, "Boy from Stalingrad" with "Background to Danger" are both at the Allerton Theatre, Allerton and White Plains Aves.

### MOTION PICTURES

"The City That Stopped Hitler—Heroic Stalingrad" A Paramount Release  
 Continues From 9 A.M.  
 NEW VICTORIA THEATRE  
 46 St. Ave. • Air-Cond.

SEEDS OF FREEDOM  
 A Paramount Release  
 Continues From 9 A.M.  
 NEW VICTORIA THEATRE  
 46 St. Ave. • Air-Cond.

JEFFERSON  
 TODAY AND TOMORROW  
 "Captive Wild Women"  
 John CARABIDEA - Krista ANKERS  
 Introducing ACQUANITA  
 "HEADIN' FOR GOD'S COUNTRY"  
 Also: Five Vanderbils Act

ELGIN  
 Most Modern Theatre  
 Today and Tomorrow  
 JOSEPH E. DAVIES  
 "MISSION MOSCOW"  
 A "2 SENORITAS from CHICAGO"

Irving Place  
 14 St. & Union Sq.  
 "THE RUSSIAN STORY"  
 Extra. Artistic "Bosch Parallel"  
 Musical Moments, also Cheshkov's "The Bear"

BRONX  
 ALLERTON WHITE PLAINS AVE.  
 TODAY AND TOMORROW  
 "BOY FROM STALINGRAD"  
 & "BACKGROUND TO DANGER"

DE LUXE  
 THERMONT  
 14 St. & Union Sq.  
 Today thru Friday  
 JOSEPH E. DAVIES  
 "MISSION MOSCOW"  
 A "2 SENORITAS from CHICAGO"

NATIONAL Washington Ave.  
 TODAY AND TOMORROW  
 "MISSION TO MOSCOW"  
 Plus: "LEATHER BURNERS"

LIFE WITH FATHER  
 Muriel KIRKLAND - Edwin COOPER  
 269 SEATS at \$1.10  
 EMPIRE, N.Y. at 40 St. Air-Cond.  
 Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:45



## Time Is of the Essence

By William Z. Foster

Time is the essence of the second front question. It is not a matter simply of the second front "someday" in the vague future, but immediately, when it will be a real blow for the winning of the war. And the propitious moment to deliver that blow is right now, when the Nazis, badly wounded, are in the retreat; when the Red Army is storming ahead on the offensive; and when the United States and Great Britain have in hand ample resources to carry through a great invasion of France.



WM. Z. FOSTER

Even the worst defeatists, who are coming to believe that Hitler will be licked, are willing to agree to a second front "someday," when the situation suits them. These people have not a win-the-war, but a lose-the-peace conception of the second front. Their idea is that the two Anglo-Saxon powers should stand aside and thus compel the USSR to bear the main burden of the war. They hope this will bleed the Russians white and eliminate them as a potent factor in Europe. But if, nevertheless, the Russians are able to smash the great Nazi war machine, or seem about to do so, the reactionaries would have Great Britain and the United States quickly launch the second front.

Indeed, then, they probably would want to form a dozen second fronts, not to smash Germany, but to hold the victorious Red Army in check. This defeatist aim is pretty obvious from the statements and activities of various reactionaries. It explains the sudden, almost panicky conversion of Mr. Hanson Baldwin, ultra-conservative New York Times military expert, to an immediate second front last winter, just as the Red Army was driving the Nazis

before it and things looked as though the Germans' southern armies were about to suffer a crushing disaster. And now, in the same spirit, as the Red Army again drives ahead victoriously, Mr. E. L. James, New York Times, August 15, 1943, puts the lose-the-peace idea of the second front as a front against the USSR quite clearly, as follows:

"The success of the Red Armies puts a new complexion on considerations for the invasion of Europe. In other words, to put it bluntly, a second front in Europe may appear desirable to Washington and London for reasons in addition to the purpose of taking some of the pressure off the Eastern front when Hitler is fighting." (Bold face mine — W. Z. F.)

The great flaw in Mr. Winston Churchill's post-Quebec speech the other day was precisely that, in discussing the second front, he did not indicate that it would be organized now, when it is so urgently needed, but left the whole thing in the realm of the vague "someday." The British Prime Minister put the second front question this way (N. Y. Herald Tribune, Sept. 1):

"I look forward to the day when British and American liberating armies will cross the Channel in full force and come to close quarters with the German invaders of France. You would certainly not wish me to tell you when that is likely to happen or whether it be near or far."

It is not surprising that the opponents of an immediate second front received Mr. Churchill's speech so complacently (they are afraid of a second front now, not one in the dim remoteness) and that win-the-war elements were so disappointed with it. The latter elements were not impressed by Mr. Churchill's implication that the second front front is such a great military secret that he could not be more definite about it. For while

the exact day or week when the big blow is finally to be struck may well be a closely guarded secret, the general preparations for a great second front could hardly be kept from the enemy's knowledge.

At this late date, too, it sounds pretty hollow to ascribe to unreadiness and inadequacy of armed forces the failure of Great Britain and the United States so far to establish the cross-Channel second front. Especially in view of their vast superiority in sea and air power, their great munitions production, far outstripping that of the Axis, and their three or four million highly trained and equipped troops now in the British Isles. Even the traditional main (but never sound) argument against the second front, namely, the shortage of shipping, has obviously collapsed through the tremendous output of American shipyards, the decline of the submarine menace, and the saving in shipping mileage due to the opening up of the Mediterranean. From these causes United Nations shipping has increased by no less than 4,000,000 tons during the past three months.

Further delay in launching the second front can only be understood as the American and British governments yielding to defeatist political pressure. It brings with it a whole series of evil consequences. It needlessly prolongs the war with all its bloodshed and destructions, it increases the casualty list that we and all our allies must finally pay; it gives Germany and Japan a chance to develop and perfect their defensive strategy; it plays into the hands of those whose conceptions of a second front is to lose-the-peace by isolating the USSR and saving what they can of fascism; it increases the danger of a stalemate in the war and a negotiated peace with the fascists. Every consideration of sound military strategy and of genuinely democratic political policy demands that the second front be established now.

## Party Life

Prepared by C. P. Organization Dep't.

The highly important decisions flowing out of the July meeting of the National Committee, and the new political initiative taken by the CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods, and to a lesser but important extent the AFL, has been reflected in the life of the ward organizations of the Communist Party in Chicago.

Most of the shop and industrial branches of the Party have already been liquidated, and by the early part of September the process will be completed. Some results are already evident.

1—Hundreds of good, active trade unionists with wide experience in mass work and important connections, including scores of shop stewards, local union officials, etc., are bringing a new spirit into the community organizations.

2—In many wards the Party already approaches the status of being a mass Party, with tremendously enhanced possibilities of work. Here are some figures of Party membership in a half dozen wards as a result of the changes:

2nd ward: 350 members;  
3rd ward: 300 members;  
5th ward: 250 members;  
24th ward: 200 members;  
31st ward: 150 members;  
49th ward: 150 members.

The Party has been an important part of a strong developing legislative movement in Chicago since the summer adjournment of Congress. A number of Congressmen have discovered active interests in their records on the part of their constituents. Mass meetings, conferences, delegations, and other forms of activity have been developing on a scale unparalleled heretofore for breadth and scope of the movement. CIO, AFL, R. R. Brotherhoods, and other civic and community organizations are being drawn in. In all this activity, Party members are playing an important role.

It is true, however, that the Committee ward organizations have not yet stepped forward independently as a political organization in the ward. But already in several wards it is possible to break down membership by precincts and have Communist precinct workers, approximating the precinct workers of the Democrat and Republican parties.

A report of recent activity from one of our ward organizations is typical of the developments:

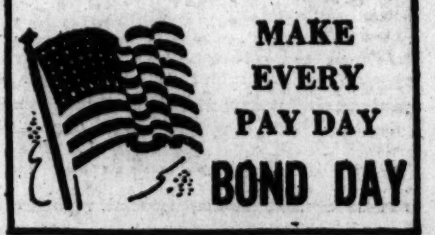
The 5th ward organization has even previously been a recognized community force. With 250 members of the Party, this ward is now breaking its membership down and setting up a precinct apparatus responsible for complete canvasses of the ward and surrounding territory making up the senatorial district to assure full registration of voter and mobilization for the 1944 elections.

The legislative committee of the branch, made up primarily of active trade unionists, has the responsibility for guiding the legislative work of the branch. This committee is preparing mimeographed cards with slogans about the necessity for registration to vote, and information as to where and when to vote. This committee is also drafting up a local legislative program embracing the immediate needs of the community in light of the war program, nursery schools, transportation, etc. This program will be printed, with a call for registration of every voter to vote in the crucial 1944 elections.

Members of the branch have participated in a community housewives group which has as its major objective the support of President Roosevelt's hold the line and roll back program. Besides checking on ceiling prices and cooperating with the OPA, this group has sent petitions to the President and to Congressmen and has interviewed their Congressmen, urging legislative support for subsidies and control of the cost of living.

The branch is in the process of establishing a community headquarters for the Communist Party, with a Book Store, where community activities of the Party can develop.

JACK MARTIN.



5 Years Ago Today  
In the Daily Worker

SEPT. 8, 1938

DETROIT—Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, CIO Vice-Presidents, today laid the CIO's proposals to bring peace within the United Auto Workers Union before the UAW's Executive Board. Murray spoke for nearly an hour in urging acceptance of the plan to end factionalism so that the auto union might unite its ranks against the employers.

Following Murray's speech, Sidney Hillman also spoke at length on the necessity of agreeing to the plan that the CIO's leadership worked out as a compromise measure to end factional struggle.

SANTIAGO, CHILE—Police said today that Jorge Gonzales von Mares, Chilean Nazi Party Leader, has admitted he plotted Monday's abortive uprising in which 62 persons were killed. Former President General Carlos Ibanez was also involved in the plot. Ibanez was supported in the elections by the Nazi party.

It was virtually certain that Ibanez and 170 other persons held for participation in Monday's disorders would be court-martialed, in as much as the Supreme Court has declared it has no jurisdiction.

## Daily Worker

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THE WORKER... 2.00 3.75 6.00  
THE WORKER... 1.25 2.50 4.00  
(Manhattan and Bronx)  
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER... \$1.25 \$2.50 \$4.00  
DAILY WORKER... 2.25 3.50 5.00  
THE WORKER... 1.00 1.75 3.00

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1943



## Churchill at Harvard

THE stress which Churchill placed upon an Anglo-American post-war alliance in his Harvard speech certainly will not contribute to the immediate strengthening of the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition nor to the solution of the present war problem of speeding joint victory over Hitler and the Axis.

No one will deny that the English and American peoples have much in common and that much can be gained from friendship between them. But what they have in common at this moment goes much beyond language and some historical traditions.

Their most important common interest is to speed up victory over Hitler Germany and prevent the unnecessary sacrifices which would arise from a prolongation of the war. And this is an interest which is common not only to the British and Americans, but to the citizens of the Soviet Union, the peoples of subjugated Europe and of suffering Asia.

As the British people now are making clear in very sharp tones, they want no further postponement of the second front and a very rapid strengthening of their alliance with the Soviet Union. And here, too, the American people agree heartily.

Plans for an Anglo-American Alliance in the post-war do not solve the imperative problem of overcoming the present crisis by launching the second front and establishing much firmer cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Nor does it help our relations with Latin America, China, India and the rest of the world when our leading statesmen find it opportune to speak of the great benefits to be derived from spreading "basic English" as the world language.

The Harvard speech has also given encouragement to the reactionary forces within our country who are now plugging for an Anglo-American Alliance as opposed to collaboration with the Soviet Union.

We are for Anglo-American cooperation. Right now, we think, it should be cooperation to the hilt in opening the second front in Western Europe.

## Boeing Wage Decision

THE decision granting a substantial wage adjustment to workers of the Boeing Aeronautical Corp., will be greeted as a welcome development in War Labor Board wage policy. It is recognition of the fact that wages are closely related to manpower and production.

We have often pointed out that these problems are closely related—that mechanical application of the "Little Steel" formula would only work to the detriment of essential war production.

It is to be hoped that the Boeing decision is only a forerunner of similar essential wage adjustments in other industries.

The Boeing decision should strengthen confidence in the regular wartime labor disputes machinery. The Boeing workers, when they received the earlier unsatisfactory decision, rejected strike proposals. They took their case to the public in a vigorous campaign. The result is back pay and an improvement in scales considerably above the "Little Steel" limit.

The Boeing plant will now be more attractive to manpower. Its labor supply will be more stable and, as a consequence, more of the much-needed Flying Fortresses will be rolling off assembly lines. Such steps, along with the now considered possibility of giving workers an extra wage reward for extra output, are the real way to meet prob-

lems. The labor draft through the Austin-Wadsworth Bill, is not. In its fight to defeat the latter bill, labor should point to the constructive course to solve manpower and production problems.

## Allied Labor Unity

DISCUSSION of international trade union unity seems to be coming to a head. The editorial in the current CIO News, pledging the Congress of Industrial Organizations to forward such unity "as one of its major goals" is added and eloquent evidence to that effect.

The editorial in part is drawn out by Sir Walter Citrine's report to the current British Trades Union Congress, which misrepresents the CIO's membership in an effort to block further development of Anglo-American-Soviet trade union unity. The CIO News rightly stresses that international labor unity is "imperative to aid the war effort of the United Nations" and that those who endeavor to postpone its accomplishment are doing a disservice to the anti-Axis coalition.

Close relations among the three big trade union movements in the United Nations would indeed be a mighty factor in stepping up the war and in forging an adequate peace.

It is therefore good to know that a Soviet trade union delegation headed by Nicholas Shvernik, general secretary of the All-Russian trade union council, is in attendance at the Southport Trades Union Congress in Britain this week. We feel certain that their presence and advice there will aid the delegates to the Congress in working out further measures for unity and for advancing war production.

It would be helpful to the cause of victory if the CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods were to move immediately, through the selection of delegations to the Soviet and British trade union movements. This act could be accompanied by the request that similar delegations be chosen from those movements to work with the CIO and the Brotherhoods.

The AFL unions, on their part, can do much by sending messages favoring international unity to the Southport Congress, in addition to those already sent by CIO affiliates. The AFL organizations can do more, in urging the coming Boston convention to take a stand for such unity in order to speed the prosecution of the war.

## 'Back the Attack'

TOMORROW the Third War Loan drive for \$15,000,000,000 will be officially opened. We can expect the American people to subscribe to this loan with the same loyal alacrity with which they responded to the two previous drives.

The total to be raised is a huge one, at that, and will require the utmost energy and team-work throughout the nation to put it over speedily.

How much labor is counted upon to participate fully in this money-raising for the government is seen in the personal appearance of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau in Detroit, to make a direct appeal to the union workers. "No group in the country has a better record than labor in the purchase of bonds," said Mr. Morgenthau. The nation can be assured that this will again be the case with the Third War Loan.

The battle-cry of the bond drive, "Back the Attack" is in line with the deepest sentiments of the American people. While expressing themselves forcefully in favor of an all-out attack upon the Hitlerite heart of the Axis, they will hasten to furnish the funds whereby that attack can be carried out. We will uphold the hands of our boys, by making the loan a mighty and immediate success.

## Letters from Our Readers

## End of Otto's Dreams?

Editor, Daily Worker:

The pretender to the non-existent throne of Austria-Hungary has been rejected by the United States Army. I hope that also kills any remnant of the idea that Otto can operate on U.S. soil to foist himself on the Austrian people.

JIM MELLON.

## How Not to Have A Forum

Editor, Daily Worker:

Here is a re-echo of a letter which I sent to Station WABC:

"I listened-in to the forum 'How to Best Cement Relations With the Soviet Union' (Lyman Bryson's 'People's Platform')."

"It was certainly ironical to have an old professional hater of the Soviet Union—Isaac Don Levine—at such a discussion, but there he was."

"Every word he uttered denoted his main effort was to attack the Soviet Union. And the shame of it was that he was allowed to hog the microphone and outbellow any of the other speakers when they dared to disagree with his distorted and lying statements."

"You should have called the discussion 'The Best Way Not to Cement Relations With the Soviet Union.'"

"When you have a discussion on

the Soviet Union, the least you can do is to invite one speaker that is a friend of the Soviet Union."

MAX MANGEL.

## Truth Will Out

Editor, Daily Worker:

The truth will out. Despite all official reports on the anti-Negro outbreaks in Detroit, the news is now coming out that Nazi agents have been working for Hitler in that city with the Klan and other subversive groups to stir up race riots.

The Daily Worker has given an excellent news story, giving actual cases where these Nazi saboteurs wormed themselves into the war plants in Detroit and stayed there although union men exposed their nefarious ends.

The time to clean the Nazis out of the Arsenal of Democracy is now at hand and it ought to be a thorough and systematic job.

BILL DONOVAN.

## On Pegler

Editor, Daily Worker:

Soft-bellied Pegler has now come out openly in defense of the policy of appeasement. In his column in the Aug. 28th issue he concludes his column with this sentence: "Appeasement, then, has been nothing worse than patriotic ex-

pediency practiced by men who thought of their own people first."

Isn't it obvious that what Mr. Pegler would like at this point is that we give in to the Beast of Berlin? Of course, he doesn't dare to write frankly what is on his mind. It is apparent, however, that the camouflage he uses is definitely made in Berlin.

RUTH BELLAIRE.

## Raps Tactics of Old Guard

Editor, Daily Worker:

The accounts of the Right Wing's conduct at the Kings County Committee of the American Labor Party confirmed the worst fears of decent, democratic citizens of New York.

By its politically criminal tactics the right wing sought to wreck the foundation of democracy, the secret ballot. It sought to repudiate the wishes of the people and perpetuate the power of a group of social-democratic fustlers who have long since lost touch with American labor.

"Labor, led by the Progressive, win-the-war section of the American Labor Party, will know how to answer this beer hall putch attempt by the Old Guard to rob it of its voice and its heritage."

SAM RAUSCH.

## What Jewish Conference Achieved

(Continued from Page 2)

our beloved country and with the citizens of the United Nations, is to win the anti-fascist war. Unless that war be won, all else is lost."

Then Dr. Wise stressed the need for unity and the subordination of all partisan and group interests. Dr. Wise then took the next logical step:

"That American Jewry be united through this Conference is not enough. It must be united with Jews the world over, reforging the old bonds with the re-informed and unlost Jewish population of the Soviet Union and eager to act with, not merely for, the reviving Jews of the Axis lands."

Dr. Wise then stressed the demand for the outlawing of anti-Semitism the world over.

From this point Dr. Wise stressed the urgency of immediate measures to rescind the Jews of Europe. And Dr. Wise, the Zionist leader, sought in his keynote address to find a basis of agreement between Zionists and non-Zionists on the question of Palestine. (For this the narrow, partisan and dogmatic Zionists attacked Dr. Wise.) To point out that very many delegates at the Conference fully supported the policy presented by Dr. Wise is to belabor the obvious. The Conference concluded with a special resolution hailing the leadership of Dr. Wise and with a standing ovation for him. But unfortunately Dr. Wise's address remained very much in the nature of a keynote, and did not constitute the leitmotif of the Conference proceedings.

Here again it must be pointed out that the unity forces didn't press sufficiently and didn't fight for the people's vital program.

On one very vital question the militant mood of the delegates did break through the barriers set up by the General Committee to narrowly limit the Conference to the two points of the Conference call: post-war questions and the problems of Palestine. There was evidence from all sides and in all of the blocs in the Conference that the delegates refused to allow any narrow and technical interpretation of the Conference agenda to silence their voice against anti-Semitism. The conference adopted a resolution demanding the international outlawing of anti-Semitism.

The Jewish Peoples Committee, which was not admitted into the Conference, must still be credited to no small degree for the passage of this resolution. Long before the Conference convened the Jewish Peoples Committee initiated a campaign urging the Conference to take action against anti-Semitism. Before the Conference each and every delegate received a circular letter from the Jewish Peoples Committee calling for such action and providing the delegates with copies of the Lynch and Dickstein bills to bar anti-Semitic and racist material from the U. S. mails. Many delegates were seen with copies of these bills in their hands.

Throughout the conference the Jewish Peoples Committee maintained a headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria, met with delegates on this question, and urged ac-

tion. But here too it must be pointed out that this good step of the Conference was also limited. The general demand for the international outlawing of anti-Semitism was not accompanied by a recognition of the menace of anti-Semitism, and by a demand for concrete measures, for support of the Lynch and Dickstein bills and by a demand for the U. S. Congress to outlaw anti-Semitism in the United States specifically. This will have to be remedied in the further development of the work of the Conference.

The major weakness of the Conference was the fact that it did not place the quickest possible winning of the war as the focal point of all its deliberations and all its resolutions. This serious weakness, as well as the hesitancy of the unity forces in the Conference to fight for a policy of all-embracing win-the-war Jewish unity, is in large part the result of the exclusion of Jewish labor and the consistent fighters for Jewish unity.

The Conference adopted a program for the rescue of the Jews, which can and should be supported by all Jews. It demanded a warning from the United Nations promising retaliation for brutalities against the Jews as well as an entire series of rescue measures and refugee migration which are by now quite familiar. But the resolutions for rescue failed to call for the quickest possible winning of the war, for the opening of the second front now, for strengthening the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition.

(Concluded Tomorrow)